AMUSEMENTS.
...EY'S THEATRE.
...WELL WEEK
...IN ENGLISH by the Celebrated
...OGG TROUPE
...MAURICE GRAU............Directors.
...E FOR THE LAST WEEK.
... Dec. 15 (by special request),
...VATORE.
...OUISE KELLOGG as LEONORA
...S. MAAS, W. CARLTON, G. HALL.
...ec. 16. Mozart's Immortal Opera,
...RIAGE OF FIGARO.
...ance of the three Prima Donna,
...RA LOUISE KELLOGG,
...ZANDT, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN,
...SEGUIN, HENRY PEAKES, &c.
...ONESDAY, Dec. 17,
...A DIAVOLO.
..., Mrs. SEGUIN, WILFORD MOR...
...LA, ED. SEGUIN, H. PEAKES.
...URSDAY, Dec. 18.
...RIAGE OF FIGARO.
...the same Grand Cast.
...19—Benefit of Miss KELLOGG.
...DI LAMMERMOOR.
...OUISE KELLOGG as...LUCIA
...N, W. CARLTON, G. HALL, &c.
...URDAY, at 2 o'clock.
...ELL MATINEE
FAUST.
...JENNY VANZANDT,
...HABELMANN, CARLTON,
...and PEAKES.
...URDAY EVENING,
...EWELL KELLOGG NIGHT
...E KELLOGG COMPANY
...SON...Conductor.
...Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.
...KER'S THEATRE.
...F THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE
...TTA.
...of her New Sparkling Comedy,
...ZIP!
...T LYNDE LIGHT.
...d Dances............LOTTA.
...ACK................E. A. LOCKE.
...rding to the press of other cities:
...full of fun."—[Phila. Inq.
...Lotta's repertoire."—[Wash. Chron.
...were laughing and applauding all
...—[Balto. American.
...a play that suits her."—[Buff. Cou...
...Gen. Sherman, and the members of
...lighted with Lotta."—Wash. Star.
...r and applause from first to last."—
...EMY OF MUSIC.
...MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
...engagement—Positively last time she
...ever appear in Chicago.
...ent season, she retires to England,
...wealth, accumulated through years of
... - - - BLUE BEARD
... - - - KENILWORTH
...time, - - - ROBIN HOOD
... - - - AMY ROBSART
...me, - - - MEPHISTO
...FRIDAY,
...ary Benefit tendered to Miss THOMP...
...many of the leading citizens,
...nd for the first time,
...URLINE.
...e, - - - THE LURLEBURG
... - - - LURLINE
...c. 22, - MR. SOTHERN
...LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.
...gh is probably to-day the greatest of li...
...single exception of Emilio Castelar."
...Graphic, Oct. 4.
...DLAUGH.
...y Night, Dec. 16.
...epublican Move-
...in England."
...cts., for sale at Jansen, McClurg &
...Office, Music Hall.
Carpenter & Sheldon.
...S' OPERA-HOUSE,
..., bet. Dearborn and State.
...otton & Kemble's Minstrels
...Entire Change of Programme.
...of the distinguished Tenor Balladist,
...M. DWYER.
...Extravagant Burlesque and Operatic
...Sketch, entitled
... OF THE FUMFOOZELUM.
...Boy." - - Bobby Newcomb
...DEN, Burlesque Queen of Song.
...me," - Billy Rice and J. H. Surridge
...VENPORT, in his Teutonic Songs and
...N and WILSON, in their renowned
...whole to conclude with the Comic
...UITORS THAN ONE.
...d Saturday Matinee.
...LEY'S THEATRE.
...EVENT OF THE SEASON!
...ec. 22, the great New York success
...ENEVA CROSS,
...ost of over $3,000, Mr. Hooley, after
...expense, having obtained the right for
...his city.
...enters, property-men, costumers, and
...ooley's Theatre have been at work dur...
...weeks on this GREAT PLAY, and it
...on the above date in all its splen...
...ce. "LOOK OUT FOR IT."
...OBE THEATRE.
... WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
...S, the Young American Actor
...HUSTURCK
...in the Thrilling Drama,
...TNING BOB!
...—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
...'S OPERA HALL.
...PION, that is 15 inches shorter than
...weighs only 20 lbs., in his 18th year,
..., the "Wisconsin Liliput," will make
...in Chicago at Grow's Opera Hall
...n-st.), Monday and Tuesday evenings,
...under the auspices of Mr. William
...nied by classical and popular music.
...to commence at 8.
...R. SULLIVAN'S
...NG ACADEMY,
...Twenty-second-st.
...r beginners, Monday and Wednesday
...'s Class, Tuesday and Saturday after...
...for Parties.
...BOURNIQUE'S
...NG ACADEMY,
...y-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
...ter at any time. The NEW TERM
...ay, Jan. 5.
...DEMY OF MUSIC.
...SOTHERN,
...MONDAY, DEC. 22.
...GYMNASIUM.
...UNG MEN,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1873. NUMBER 116.

DRY GOODS, &c.

IT PAYS
TO TRADE
ON THE
West Side
MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,
Carson, Pirie & Co.'s
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Great Attraction This Week!

First-Class and Desirable Dress Goods at 50 and 60c on the Dollar.

Another lot of these astonishing Dress Goods on the Centre Tables at almost one-third former price.

Large lot handsome New Brocade Serges, Drab Shades, suitable for Wrappers, 25 cts., worth 50.

Line of Plain Colored Serges marked down to 35 cts.

Choice Shades Empress Cloths, regular 60c quality for 40 cts.

Very Large Line of Real French Merinos, desirable Shades, Heavy and Fine Goods, reduced to 50 and 60 cts. on the dollar of regular prices for same qualities.

Camel's Hair Suitings, Vigognes, and other New Fabrics, half price.

Special Bargains in Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres and other Black Dress Fabrics.

Felt Skirts at 75 cts., $1.00, and upwards.

Black and Colored Dress Silks at lower prices than same qualities have ever been offered.

Cheapest Lyons Cloak Velvets in the city.

The above are a few among hundreds of bargains now offering at MADISON AND PEORIA-STS., and C., P. & CO. invite the public to call and see what they are doing, and convince themselves that

IT DOES PAY TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Most Elegant Book of the Year
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

HEAVEN IN SONG,
Comprising the Gems of Poetry of all Ages on the Better Land, by
HENRY C. FISH, D. D.,
Author of "History of Pulpit Eloquence," etc.
ONE VOL., QUARTO,
With Ornamental Red Line borders, printed on tinted paper, and most elegantly bound.
Price, in cloth, full gilt, beveled boards............$ 6.00
Full Turkey morocco.............................. 10.00

Many of the greatest poets of all ages have chosen Heaven as the theme of their sweetest songs, and these choice poems are now for the first time collected in one volume, and published in the most elegant form. The result: a volume especially suited for an ornament to the parlor-table, for consolation in the sick room, or for hours of literary amusement and devotional musings.

The Choicest Collection of Minor Poems in the English Language,
Our Poetical Favorites,
BY
Prof. A. C. Kendrick.
One Vol. Crown Octavo.
Toned paper, beveled boards.........$2.00
Full gilt.......................... 2.75
Full Turkey....................... 5.00

Either of the above sent by mail on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
677 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,
SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.
Receive Deposits and Discount Business paper. Sterling Bills on London.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.
Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
The Merchants' National Bank
Has removed from the Chamber of Commerce to
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK'S BUILDING,
Northwest Corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.
C. B. BLAIR, President.
JOHN DE KOVEN, Cashier.

LOTTERIES.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. ... A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 88 Broadway, New York ... or P. O. Box 2820.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
274, 276 & 278 WABASH-AV.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,
OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
FROM FORMER PRICES.
NEW DESIGNS IN
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
VASES,
Mantel Ornaments,
Copeland's Parians,
French China,
DINNER, TEA, & DESSERT SETS,
VIENNA GOODS,
Silver-Plated Ware.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SANTA CLAUS
AT HOME!
MONDAY, Dec. 15, 5 p. m.,
And respectfully requests the company of the little folks, together with the older ones, on the occasion of the GRAND OPENING of HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and the lighting up of the living Christmas Tree, at the establishment of VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138 to 142 State-st. The entire building will be thrown open for inspection. Retail Department will be closed from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. on that date.
VERGHO,
RUHLING & CO.,
138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.

APPROPRIATE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Rich Embroidered Piano and Table Covers, in great variety; choice patterns in Nottingham, Tambourd, and Real Point Lace Curtains; rich Draperies and Lambrequins; beautiful tinted Window Shades; great variety in Cretonnes, etc.; Slip Cover Materials, Bedding, Mattresses, Feathers, Blankets, etc.
FIELD,
LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

BANKRUPT SALE
AT AUCTION,
OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of China Ware, Glassware, Lava Ware, Dolls, Vases, and Ornamental Ware of all kinds, at
14 STATE-ST.,
Up-stairs, commencing Monday, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m., to be sold in lots to suit Wholesale and Retail Buyers. THE ASSIGNEE.

Holiday Presents.
PICTURES! PICTURES! PICTURES!
All kinds of Chromos and Lithographs sold at the lowest prices. Frames made promptly to order.
KOHL & HART, 74 West Monroe-st.

SHIRTS, &c.

SHIRTS
To Order and Ready-Made.
Collars,
AND
CUFFS,
Of the best makes of Linen, in STYLES TO SUIT ALL.
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA CHOICE
SWEET CIDER,
In Barrels and Half Barrels, for sale by
HAGNER & SPIES,
188 and 185 South Water-st.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURE.

Defalcation in the City Treasury.

Treasurer Gage $200,000 to $300,000 Short.

The Examination of His Accounts Before the Election.

Statements of Alderman Sherwood and Ex-Mayor Bond.

Mr. Gage's Official Bond—List of His Sureties.

Monthly Balances of the City Funds Since October, 1871.

Legal Remedies of the City.

Opinion of Corporation Counsel Tuley.

Meeting of the Bondsmen Saturday Night.

Rumors have been circulating for some time to the effect that Mr. David A. Gage, the retiring City Treasurer, was financially embarrassed, and would not be in a position to turn over the entire city funds to his successor. As Mr. Gage expected to be able to raise money to make his balance good by Tuesday next, nothing has been published about his difficulties, but his failure to effect the sale of certain bonds on which he relied to raise money, makes proper a statement of the facts in the case, as gleaned from the most reliable sources.

The first intimation that everything was not as it should be, was given during the recent political campaign, when his opponents stated that the city funds were short, and that Mr. Gage could not, if called upon, pay over the entire amount. This was believed by Mr. Gage's friends, and by those who supported him, to be a campaign-canard manufactured for electioneering purposes. About ten days prior to the election, Mr. Gage requested the Council to examine his accounts, and the Council referred the investigation to the Finance Committee, consisting of Acting-Mayor Bond and Aldermen Sherwood, Ogden, McGennis and McAvoy.

A majority of the Committee proceeded with the investigation, and found that the books in the Treasurer's office agreed with the books in the Comptroller's office as to the amount of funds owned by the city. They drew up a report accordingly, and after being signed by Messrs. Ogden and McGennis, it was presented to Acting-Mayor Bond for transmission to the Council.

ALD. SHERWOOD,

a member of the Committee, had been called to Minnesota by the death of a sister. On his return, after the election, he was asked to sign the report, but declined because he was not satisfied that all was right. He went into the Treasurer's office and was shown that the balance corresponded with the amount called for by the Comptroller's books. Mr. Sherwood then asked where the money was, and was given a list of the banks in which it was said to be deposited, as follows:

Commercial	$ 220,883.34
Union Stock Yards	60,000.00
Third National	133,780.53
Union National	204,113.70
Fourth National	50,000.00
Manufacturers' National	15,000.00
Badger's Bank	7,500.00
Second National	115,000.00
Mechanics'	38,500.00
Cook County	101,113.59
Hibernian	10,000.00
Bank of Chicago	5,000.00
State Savings Institution	122,125.08
November balance	$1,083,016.44

Mr. Sherwood asked to see the bank books, to compare them with the balances above given. The clerk replied that Mr. Gage had taken the bank books away, and that they had not been written up for several months. He (the clerk) had entered the balances as Mr. Gage gave them to him, and to the best of his knowledge the accounts were all straight. The stubs on the check-book showed that there were but two "live" banks,—that is, banks on which checks were drawn,—the others being accounts which had not been disturbed from the time of the fire until the panic. The September balance-sheet showed that the Second National had $100,000 and the Mechanics' $35,000, while the November balance showed an increase of $15,000 deposited in the former, and of $3,500 in the latter. With the exception of the two banks that were being constantly checked upon, these were the only changes that had been made in the accounts of other banks since the fire. Such is the report which Mr. Sherwood received from the clerk.

Mr. Sherwood insisted that the bank books should be exhibited fully written up. Soon after, Mr. Sherwood received a note from Mr. Gage requesting him to call at the Pacific Hotel, as he desired to see him. The result was an interview, during which Mr. Gage acknowledged he was short, and appealed to Mr. Sherwood to give him ten days, and he would come out all right; that if he (Sherwood) had not discovered the real facts, nothing would ever be known about them. Mr. Gage felt keenly the situation in which he was placed. He appealed to Mr. Sherwood's generosity, and his appeal prevailed. Mr. Sherwood did not insist upon examining the bank books, though he now thinks he should have done so. He says he pitied Mr. Gage. He told Mr. Gage it was due to him that he should know the worst, that he understood that Mr. Gage had confessed to Mr. Bond and Mr. Burley, since the election, that the deficit amounted to $250,000. Mr. Gage replied that he was short $300,000.

The interview closed, Mr. Sherwood retiring with the expectation and the belief that Mr. Gage would make up the deficiency before his successor demanded a settlement. This explains why the report of the Finance Committee was never sent to the Council.

While pursuing his investigations, Mr. Sherwood procured from the Treasurer's office a statement which is interesting, as it shows the

AMOUNT IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER

each month from October, 1871, to October, 1873, inclusive:

Oct. 17, 1871	$ 645,727.98
Dec. 1, 1871	458,463.86
Jan. 2, 1872	516,666.60
Feb. 1, 1872	690,295.66
March 1, 1872	699,359.38
April 1, 1872	821,522.19
May 1, 1872	898,594.66
June 1, 1872	861,925.00
July 1, 1872	1,082,903.74
Aug. 1, 1872	1,275,952.56
Sept. 2, 1872	1,256,584.21
Oct. 1, 1872	1,164,933.40
Nov. 1, 1872	1,077,975.35
Dec. 2, 1872	1,175,018.99
Jan. 2, 1873	1,110,109.12
Feb. 1, 1873	958,901.51
March 1, 1873	984,326.62
April 1, 1873	889,559.53
May 1, 1873	1,087,051.45
June 2, 1873	1,016,998.99
July 1, 1873	999,588.48
Aug. 1, 1873	1,288,588.39
Sept. 1, 1873	1,444,909.57
Oct. 1, 1873	1,425,451.56

MR. BOND,

the late acting Mayor, said his suspicions were not aroused until Mr. Sherwood made the demand, subsequent to the election, that the bank-books should be scrutinized, and that then Mr. Gage admitted to him (Bond) that he was short $250,000. The balance in the Treasurer's office tallied with the Comptroller's books, and he did not know that they could ask for Mr. Gage's bank-books, which were his private property. Not suspecting anything wrong, they were satisfied when they found that the accounts in the two offices agreed. The discrepancy between Mr. Gage's statements to him and to Mr. Sherwood was accounted for by $70,000 in checks, payable to the City Treasurer, which Mr. Gage had on hand, making the total deficiency, if the checks were not converted into cash, of $320,000. These checks were taken by Mr. Gage in payment for taxes. When asked what awakened the suspicion that all was not right, Mr. Bond stated that Mr. Hesing went to Mr. Sherwood and told him that Mr. Gage could not pay over the money. Mr. Sherwood laughed, and said that was nonsense. Mr. Hesing said he knew better; that a President of a bank where Mr. Gage claimed to have a heavy deposit told him (Hesing) that there was not a dollar of city money in the bank. That was why Mr. Sherwood insisted on seeing the bank-books. The first that was known of a deficiency by Mr. Bond was on the Monday after election.

EX-ALD. OGDEN,

another member of the Finance Committee, states that he signed the report because the books in the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices agreed, and he naturally supposed everything was correct.

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL TULEY.

Mr. Tuley, Corporation Counsel under the Mason and Medill Administrations, was called upon by our reporter to give his views of the case in its legal aspect. He did not think the bondsmen could get out or their liability in any way. He had endeavored to guard against all contingencies that might arise, and had instructed the City Clerk to have bondsmen in all cases acknowledge their signatures, and as a further precaution he had certified copies of the bonds in his safe, so that, if anything happened to the originals, the copies would be forthcoming. The only question the sureties could raise would be as to their liability for the amount lost in the suspended banks. They might set up a plea that the city had full knowledge of, and had tacitly given its consent to, the deposit of the money in these banks. While this plea would serve the purpose of gaining time it would be ineffectual in law, as the city had never authorized or recognized the deposit of money in the banks. At one time Mr. Gage proposed to the Finance Committee that he would be willing to accept a salary of say $10,000 a year, and the Committee or the Council might deposit the funds whenever they chose, and rid him of the responsibility. The Committee consulted him (Tuley) and by his advice decided that the money should remain in Mr. Gage's hands, he to pay over such interest as he thought proper. He (Tuley) always opposed the city taking any official action in regard to the Treasurer's funds, which would operate to invalidate his bond.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

The payment of interest into the Treasury by Mr. Gage did not invalidate his bond. During Taylor's administration as Comptroller, the question arose as to how the interest should be paid in. It was arranged that Gage should give the Comptroller a check for whatever amount he chose to pay in, and that the Comptroller should deposit it with the Treasurer, taking his receipt, as for other moneys. This was done as to the first deposit of $101,000, or thereabouts, and Comptroller Burley informed him that the same course was pursued when the remainder of the $133,000 was paid over. The interest was never appropriated by the Council for any purpose, nor had any action ever been taken with regard to it. The money went into the general fund of the city, which was capable of swallowing all the money any one chose to give it.

Mr. O'Hara would be justified in demanding the interest, the same as any other city money, and Mr. Gage's bondsmen were as liable for that as for any money that ever went into his hands as City Treasurer. There was no difference whether Mr. Gage gave it or a man from New York, it belonged to the city all the same, and Mr. O'Hara had a right to demand that it be forthcoming. He (Tuley) never considered there was any legal obligation on Mr. Gage to pay over any interest, and he had so advised the Council, but there was no reason why the city should refuse to receive it if Mr. Gage chose to donate it. Individually he (Tuley) was always opposed to depositing money in the banks, and urged that whatever funds were likely to be for any considerable time unused should be invested in registered United States bonds, to be placed in the Safety Deposit vaults, the coupons to be detached when they became due and the interest drawn in that way. He thought it better the city should take the risk of the depreciation of the bonds than have its money scattered among the banks and take chances in that way. There never was any act, resolution, or ordinance of the Council directly or indirectly ordering the deposit of money in banks, or recognizing it as deposited. The Finance Committee, which was instructed to investigate the Treasurer's accounts before the election, never made an official report to the Council. A report stating that the accounts were correct had been signed by two of the Committee, which was not a quorum of the Committee, as it consisted of five members. This report was handed to Mr. Bond, the Acting-Mayor, but was never presented to the Council. That report was in no sense an official act. There was no dereliction of duty on the part of the city authorities. The Treasurer's books correspond with the Comptroller's and do now. No one was compelled to examine Mr. Gage's bank-books or pocket-book, as the city never recognized any dealings with the banks, but held Mr. Gage and his bondsmen. The Comptroller was not derelict in not examining Mr. Gage's bank-books, unless he had reason to suspect they were not all right.

After the fire, from the best information that could be obtained, it was found that Mr. Gage had on hand $16,000 more than was charged against him. A few days after, $12,000 turned up in warrants not presented for payment before the fire, which left Mr. Gage $4,000 ahead. That $4,000 stands credited to the Expense Account.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

is where the books of the city are kept. On the first of every month the Treasurer furnishes a statement of the balance in his possession on the last day of the preceding month. If that corresponds with the balance as shown by the Comptroller's books, there is a presumption that the funds are all right. It is presumed in law that the Treasurer keeps the money in the vaults of his office, though it is well known that is never done. The Comptroller has no means of officially ascertaining where the money is, or whether the Treasurer has on hand the balance he reports at the end of the month. By keeping a simple cash account of moneys received and disbursed on the Comptroller's warrants, the Treasurer can always tell what balance he should report at the end of the month, to agree with the Comptroller's books. It would be only in case the Comptroller overdrew the amount the Treasurer had on hand that a deficiency could be discovered.

THE AMOUNT OF THE DEFICIT

is not definitely known. It is said to be $340,000, which includes the $133,000 of interest which Mr. Gage paid into the Treasury. There is also $137,500 in suspended banks, distributed as follows: Second National, $115,000; Manufacturers' National, $15,000, and Badger's, $7,500.

THE BONDSMEN.

The city is protected by a bond of which the following is a copy:

OFFICIAL BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, David A. Gage, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker, John A. Rice, Nathaniel P. Wilder, and George W. Gage, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the City of Chicago, in the penal sum of $1,000,000, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which sum of money, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this, 11th day of December, A. D. 1871.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden David A. Gage was on the 7th day of November, 1871, elected to the office of Treasurer in and for the City of Chicago, to hold said office for the period of two years, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified, or until said office shall be otherwise legally vacated.

Now, therefore, if the said David A. Gage shall well and faithfully perform and discharge the duties of said office as prescribed and required by law, and the orders and ordinance of said City of Chicago, and shall account for and pay over all moneys received by him as Treasurer, in accordance with law and in accordance with orders or ordinances heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed by the Common Council of said city, in conformity with law, and deliver all books, papers, and all other property belonging to said city, to his successor in office, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

$100 U. S. Rev. stamp, Dec. 11. 1871. D. A. GAGE.

DAVID. A. GAGE,
WM. F. TUCKER,
ALBERT CROSBY,
JOHN B. SHERMAN,
J. H. MCVICKER,
JOHN A. RICE,
N. P. WILDER,
GEORGE W. GAGE.

A MEETING OF THE BONDSMEN

was held Nov. 14, when it was determined to issue $200,000 worth of bonds, secured by a trust-deed of Mr. Gage's property, to run six months, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. These bonds were indorsed by the bondsmen, but they were not issued. Another meeting was held last Friday evening, Mr. Gage being present, and it was decided to make an effort on Saturday to raise the money. It was found impracticable to raise the whole amount, and a report to that effect was made to a meeting held on Saturday evening. Mr. Gage was not present on this occasion. It was finally decided that Mr. Gage turn over to the city all his property, which it is believed will fully cover the deficiency, the transfer not to operate as a release of the bondsmen. It is understood that the property to be turned over is intended to secure not only the deficit in the regular city account, but also the $133,000 interest money, although the bondsmen do not consider themselves liable for the interest money. Not the least surprising thing connected with this melancholy affair is the confidence which Mr. Gage has expressed all the time of his ability to make good the deficit before settling-day should come. To every inquiry addressed to him by outsiders,—that is, persons not on his bond,—he has replied that it would be time enough to call him a defaulter when his successor should call upon him for the city money and not get it. When the *Staats-Zeitung* published an article, some ten days ago, alleging that there was a deficit in the City Treasury, Mr. Gage was waited upon by a representative of THE TRIBUNE, to whom he gave a point blank denial of the *Zeitung's* allegations and insinuations. On Friday last, in answer to another inquiry, he said that the money to make his account good was coming from New York.

MR. GAGE'S PRIVATE PROPERTY

is said to consist of a farm of 250 acres near Riverside, two houses on Michigan avenue, one-half interest in Parmalee's Omnibus Line, one-half of the Gault House, an interest in the Gregory gold mine of Colorado, $460,000 in Riverside bonds, and sundry smaller items, amounting, as he assures his bondsmen, to $550,000 at panic prices. The extent of his interest in the Pacific Hotel property is not known, but is supposed to be one-third. Those who claim to be acquainted with Mr. Gage's affairs say that the deficit in the City Treasury is accounted for principally by his large investment in Riverside bonds.

CITY IN BRIEF.

A fire in the clothing store of Jacob Mentz, a No. 746 South Halsted street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed about $1,000 worth of clothing. Insured for $2,000 in the Fireman's Company.

The last number of the *Star Weekly* contains a biography of Charles Bradlaugh, the next lecturer, a review of the first Star Course of this season, an article by John McLoudburg on Newspaper Art Criticism, and several shorter sketches of the usual sprightly character.

Yesterday afternoon, Officers Keon and Hayes arrested a fellow named Daniel Clark, who knocked a man down and tried to rob him at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock Thomas Simmons was found dead in his bed, at No. 79 Fry street. It is believed that bad liquor killed him, as he had been a hard drinker for many years. He has been for some time a bar-tender at Stenson's saloon, at the corner of State and Madison streets. He was 51 years old, and possessed many good qualities. He leaves a family. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning. He was a brother of Officer Denny Simmons.

Patrick Murphy, who lives on Paulina street, near Indiana, has been missing from his home since Saturday morning, when he left his home to go to Fox & Howard's office, on Goose Island, to draw $200. It is not known whether he was there or not. As he was a sober, quiet man, it is feared that some misfortune has befallen him. Any information concerning him may be left with the Superintendent of Police.

The stone-front building No. 674 Wabash avenue, lately vacated by the Prairie Farmer Company, has been standing open for several days, and has been entered by boys, who have, in a spirit of malicious mischief, broken the marble mantels, ripped up the flooring, carried off lead pipe, and ransacked the building from basement to garret. If the owners do not care for it, it will be taken possession of by persons who will soon make it untenantable.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock Officer Dan Hogan heard the cry "Police! Police!" at the corner of Madison and Peoria streets, near Haight's billiard-hall. He hastened to the place and found two men struggling on the sidewalk. He separated them, and, while he held them at arm's length, one, who was drunk, accused the other, who was sober, of stealing his pocket-book, containing $25. In proof of the accusation, he pointed to his empty pocketbook, which lay in the gutter, and showed his pants-pocket, which was turned inside out and almost torn off. The officer took them both to the Union Street Station. The man who lost the money said that he was Charles Fay, of Cleveland, O., and was stopping with friends at No. 90 Jackson street. The man whom he charged with robbing him said his name was Barney McWeeney; that he was a molder, and had been in Chicago three weeks on a wedding tour. He very stoutly affirmed that he was innocent. He was searched, but the money was not found. They were both locked up, and will appear before Justice Scully this morning.

MR. S. T. K. PRIME AND THE STATE GRANGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been directed to the following dispatch from Bloomington, falsely purporting to be an Associated Press dispatch:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—The following resolutions were adopted this afternoon:

WHEREAS, Certain of the leading newspapers of our State complain, with just reason, that one of the daily journals of Chicago has seemed to enjoy a monopoly of the proceedings of this body; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our severe condemnation of the ungentlemanly conduct of S. T. K. Prime, who grossly violated all the proprieties of the press, though himself an assistant editor of a so-called agricultural journal, and his own pledged word, by furnishing the late address of our Worthy Master to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication owe it to themselves and to this body to make such an *expose* of all the facts in this matter as will relieve themselves and us of any imputation of intentional unfairness toward any portion of the press of our State.

The facts in the case are precisely these: I applied to the Publication Committee of the State Grange, Mr. W. W. Corbett and Mr. W. M. Kennedy, for the address of Mr. Alonzo Golder, the Master of said State Grange, telling them I wanted it for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. They gave it to me cheerfully. I prepared my report, including the address, and filed it in the telegraph-office. Subsequently a note from Mr. Kennedy was left for me at the telegraph-office, telling me to send the address to the Associated Press. Not being myself an agent of the Associated Press, and there being no such agent in Bloomington (as will appear from the subjoined note of the General Agent in Chicago, which was shown to me this morning), of course I did not comply with Mr. Kennedy's request,—the more especially as he had provided no funds to pay the telegraph charges thereon. I did, however, furnish a copy of the address to the only newspaper man who applied to me for it, viz.: the city editor of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, which paper was thus enabled to publish it simultaneously with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The charge that I violated my own pledged word is false. Whether I violated any of the proprieties of journalism, or not, may be inferred from the foregoing facts.

I wish to add a word in regard to the manner in which these resolutions were passed. I was in my room during the whole evening, and had no opportunity to make any answer to the groundless charge preferred against me. The resolutions were hurried through at the end of the meeting, when there were few members present. Those who know anything about secret organizations know that such a convention had no authority to pronounce judgment upon me without a hearing. S. T. K. PRIME.

To Editors:

Please suppress Bloomington (Ill.) item in report to-night, as the Associated Press has no agent at that point, and the dispatch is not authorized by the association, nor known to come from any responsible person.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
General Agent W. A. Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12, 1873.

BISHOP CHENEY.

Interesting Services at Christ Church Yesterday.

Sermon by Bishop Cummins.

Elaborate and Exhaustive Review of the Office of a Bishop.

What He Is, and Who May Consecrate Him.

The Form Adopted by the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Collections for the Sustentation Fund.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Rector of Christ Church, was consecrated a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The ceremonies took place in Dr. Cheney's Church, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, and were witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Even before the church doors were opened a large crowd gathered on the sidewalk in the hope, by being early, of gaining good seats. The members of the congregation were admitted at the Twenty-fourth street entrance, about two-thirds of the pews being reserved for their use. The remainder of the seats, and the gallery, were given to the general public, and were crowded within ten minutes after admission was accorded. Many people arrived too late to get into the vestibule even, and were consequently obliged to go away. The steps of the chancel were occupied by ladies, and the side aisles were full of people who were satisfied to stand up in order to see what took place.

There were no decorations of any kind. The only change noticeable in the church was the removal of the lectern and the placing of the pulpit in the centre. The Presbyters taking part in the ceremonies formed the semicircle, with Bishop Cummins in the centre, and Dr. Cheney on the left, the others standing in the following order, commencing at the left. The Rev. Mason Gallaher, of New Jersey; the Rev. B. B. Seacock, of New York City; the Rev. W. B. Feltwell, of New York, and the Rev. Charles H. Tucker of Chicago. Mr. B. Aycrigg occupied the right.

PRELIMINARY SERVICES.

The ceremonies were begun by the singing of the 215th hymn:

All hail the power of Jesus' name;
Let angels prostrate fall,

the congregation uniting their voices with the choir.

The Bishop, who presided, then offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, give grace, we beseech thee, to all Bishops and other pastors of thy Church, that they may diligently preach thy word, and duly administer the godly discipline thereof; and grant to the people, that they may obediently follow the same; that all may receive the crown of everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

He next read the epistle from Acts xx., 17, as follows:

From Miletus, Paul sent to Ephesus, and called the Elders of the Church. And when they were come to him, he said unto them, Ye know, from the first day I came into Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait of the Jew; and how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have showed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance towards God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there; save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions abide me. But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the Gospel of the grace of God. And now, behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the Kingdom of God, shall see my face no more. Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God. Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you Overseers, to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood. For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock. Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of three years, I ceased not to warn every one, night and day, with tears. And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the Word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me. I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak; and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

There was read the Gospel, St. Matthew xxviii., 18:

Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

Bishop Cummins, at the conclusion of the reading, said: I desire to state to the congregation, before announcing the next hymn, that the prayer-book used on this occasion is the prayer-book of 1785, as set forth by the first general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that year, presided over by the Rev. Dr. White, afterwards Bishop White. The litany to be used this morning, and the communion service, are also from the prayer-book of 1785.

SERMON BY BISHOP CUMMINS.

The 97th hymn was then sung, and was followed by the sermon, which was preached by Bishop Cummins, who said:

THE SERMON.

This is a solemn occasion, not alone for this congregation, but for the entire Reformed Episcopal communion, which is now about to bestow upon our beloved brother the consecrated title of Bishop. I take my text for this day from II. Peter, ii, 1, 4:

"But there were false prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction; and many shall follow their pernicious ways, by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of.

"And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you; to whom judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not.

"For if God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them unto chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment."

It is a striking saying of Erasmus that the first Episcopal Church of Saint Peter is worthy of the prince of the Apostles, and full of apostolic dignity and authority, sparing in words, but full of sense—*verba pauca, sententia aliqua*. And perhaps the weightiest of the inspired utterances of the elders is that included in the words of the text. The elders (*presbuteroi*), which are among you, I exhort, who am also an elder—(*sum presbuteros*), a fellow Presbyter—he who in the opening of the epistle declares himself "Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ," now proclaims himself one with the Presbyters, to whom he writes: "I exhort you, feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly—not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind, neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock—and when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

What utterance of the Spirit unto the churches could be more fitting on an occasion like this, when we are assembled to solemnly consecrate—that is, set apart,—to the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, a beloved Presbyter; to ratify and confirm by the "laying on of hands" as an outward sign and symbol, the act of his fellow-Christians, who have, by their selection, already conferred upon him the priority among his brethren.

It is meet and right on an occasion so momentous that we should carefully declare in what station this office of a Bishop is held in this branch of Christ's Church, so that if any do inquire of him who becomes my partner and fellow-helper concerning you, or of our brethren who are hereafter to fill the same office be inquired of, we will respond as did St. Paul of Titus, and other fellow-laborers: "They are the messengers of the churches, overseers to feed the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood,"—"not lords over God's heritage, but examples to the flock in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity."

Our appeal in this, and in all questions, is to the Word of God, the inspired records of the primitive Church of Christ, "To the law and the testimony." These truths we claim as most clearly settled and established by the New Testament.

1. Our blessed Lord Himself, the Divine founder of His Church, prescribed no form of polity under which it should exist, and left no rules for its government or mode of public worship.

That the Church, as comprehending the whole company of churches, is a divine institution, founded by Christ Himself, is admitted by all Christian people. "On this rock" (His true character as the Christ, the Son of the living God, God manifest in the flesh), "I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—St. Matthew.

It is to this Church the promise is made, "So I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

But for this "blessed company of all faithful people," as they should afterward be gathered together into the particular or national churches, our Savior Christ prescribed no ritual and defined no order of church constitution. "All the church's constitutions," says Hooker, "are of the nature of a human law."—Ecclesiastical Polity, iii., 9.

2. The Apostles of our Lord adopted or promulgated no definite code of ordinances and regulations for the Christian Church. What the apostles did appoint and sanction in the Church in their own day we shall presently consider, and when we shall have ascertained from the testimony of the inspired Bands of the early Church what was undoubted apostolic practice and custom, we must bow to it as the work of holy men, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. But these divinely-guided men upon whose foundation the Church is built have left no record, no fixed rules, have handed down to all ages no inflexible order for the government and preservation of the Church. And this characteristic of the Apostles is made more significant and impressive by its contrast to the Jewish Church. In the ancient Church divine regulations were promulgated, minutely controlling and ordering the ministry, the ceremonial, and the whole structure of ecclesiastical polity, comprehending every detail of mode of ordination, the form, postures, and vestments of the priests; and the rules were written down by inspiration, or ordered to be preserved for the use of the Church in all succeeding ages until these "shadows" were lost in the substance of a better dispensation, even in Him whose office and work they prefigured. But these devout Israelites, trained under all the influences of this elaborate and imposing system of church order and ritual, as soon as they received the baptism of the Holy Ghost, exhibited an entire emancipation from this yoke which their fathers had so long borne. Their supreme and constant purpose seems to have been to propagate and maintain the truths of redemption through the love of the Lamb, and to strengthen and deepen the spiritual life of the converts to the faith, rather than to establish an elaborate polity for all circumstances, or to prescribe a ritual for all succeeding ages. Truly has it been said, "There is no Leviticus in the New Testament; there are no *apostolic constitutions*, rightly so named."

3. The forms or offices of the Christian ministry that existed in the apostolic day may, therefore, be justly regarded as having the sanction and authority of the Apostles themselves, and were not the result of Divine prescription. The ministry is not the *essence* of the Gospel; it is not essential to the *being* of the Church of Christ. It is a necessity for its well-being for the proper administration of discipline and government, and for the propagation and maintenance of the faith by an order of men set apart to this work, and whose care is to watch for souls as they that must give account to the great Shepherd of Souls.

Under what forms did the ministry exist in the Apostles' time?

There was indeed in the Apostolic Church a kind of ministry whose office and work was only temporary. This was the "ministry of gifts" (Karismata), consisting of the gift of healing, of speaking with other tongues, of "prophesying," or of exposition and appeal under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. This ministry was indeed a necessity in the early Church, but was designed to serve only the exigencies of the Church, and to give way to the permanent ministry, whose office is that of teaching and of ruling in the household of faith.

For a time the Apostles were the sole office-bearers in the Church. The necessities of the Church gave rise to the establishment of the diaconate. I need not detail the circumstances which gave rise to the office, familiar as they are to all readers of the New Testament. We do not now enter into the discussion whether the diaconate was an order of the Christian ministry, or simply an office for the care of the poor and helpless. It is sufficient for our purpose now to maintain as we do, that the diaconate was an office established by the apostles; that those elected to fill this office were set apart to their work by "the laying on of hands" of the Apostles, that St. Paul in the pastoral epistles declares the qualifications that should belong to deacons; that they were to be men "holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience," and that they who have used the office of a deacon will purchase to themselves a good degree,—i. e., gain an honorable standing, and great boldness of faith—"that this office originally included women as well as men, as Phebe, a deaconess of the Church in Cenchrea, and, doubtless, "Tryphena and Tryphosa," and the beloved Persis, and other women who labored with St. Paul in the Lord. The diaconate, as it exists in the Anglican communion at the present time, is only a name and not a reality,—a stage where one abides a year previous to being ordained a Presbyter. If it could be made a real office, and not a name only, the office of evangelist, whose work should be to preach the gospel, and to minister among the masses of our large cities living without a God, and among the spiritually destitute in most districts—"sheep having no shepherd," the diaconate might be the source of unspeakable blessings to mankind. Virtually, it does exist in the work of the faithful laymen who, without "the laying on of hands, preach the gospel to the poor."

The presbyterate or office of Presbyter is of undisputed apostolic origin, and arose, also, out of the necessities of the Church. As the apostles organized Christian communities in the different cities of the Roman Empire, they were compelled to provide those communities with officers to instruct, to guide, to rule, and to watch over them. "They ordained their elders in every city;" this is the simple record.

Whence came the name, and what was the model and type after which the first Christian churches and office-bearers were molded? Not from the Temple, nor from the Jewish priesthood. There is no feature of the Temple with its altar of burnt offering, and altar of incense and table of shew bread, and golden candlestick, and holy of holies, with its embroidered vail, to be discerned in the account of the Temple assemblages of the early Christians. "They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' fellowship, and doctrine, and in breaking of bread and in prayer."

The synagogue was the model on which the first Christian churches were established; the synagogue, with its pulpit and holy Scriptures read on every Sabbath day, its ruler, who not only read but expounded God's Word, or, as we should say, preached to the people. The officers bore the very name of *presbuteroi*, "elders," or "Presbyters," and we know that the first Christians among the Jews formed themselves into Christian synagogues. These synagogues among the Jews were the places first resorted to by the Apostles in their visits to the cities of the Empire on their missionary journeys. To the dispersed of Israel among the Gentiles they first proclaimed the Gospel. And when any among those who were men of rank, culture, and of character, become converts to the new faith, they were already fitted to become teachers and rulers in the Christian communities, and were ordained Presbyters by the laying on of the Apostles' hands.

Nor is there any trace of the Jewish priesthood to be discovered in the office thus established. The title of "priest" (hiereus) is never applied to the Presbyter or Elder in the New Testament. Sacerdotal functions or offices are never attributed to them. They are apostles, evangelists, pastors, doctors, teachers, heralds, ambassadors, watchmen, stewards, rulers; never "priests." The whole body of the faithful formed a royal priesthood, and shared in this equally. There are but two orders of a mediating, sacrificing priesthood—the order of Aaron and the order of Melchisedech. The order of Aaron ceased with the destruction of the Jewish polity—the order of Melchisedech is contained alone in the Lord Jesus Christ, without beginning of days or end of years,—a "head" forever,—admitting no successors or sharers in His glorious office.

This office of Presbyter bore another title in the Apostolic Church, viz.: that of episcopos, or bishop,—that is, an overseer or superintendent,—the two titles or names being used interchangeably in the New Testament; one of Hebrew, the other of Hellenic origin. The word episcopos was a familiar word to the Greeks, and was the title chosen by the Gentile Churches to designate him who was set over them as teacher and leader, and is limited in its use to the Gentile Church, while the Jewish Christians preserved the name presbuteros, or "elder," as one already in use among them in the service of the synagogue. The two names, therefore, in the New Testament, designated the one and the same office. Phil., 1: 1; Acts xx: 28; Titus, 1: 7.

4. We are now prepared to advance another proposition: We have seen, from clear testimony of Holy Scripture, that the Apostles themselves established and sanctioned the office of the deacon and the office of the Presbyters in the churches under their care.

5. But there is no evidence from Scripture that the Apostles established the Episcopate as an order in the ministry distinct from and superior in rank to the Presbyterate. If there is to be found any trace of Episcopacy in the New Testament, it is only as an officer exercised by one who was himself a fellow Presbyter, commissioned or set apart for the exercise of such powers as were rendered necessary by the exigencies of the Church, and for the promotion of its well being by a system of general oversight and superintendence. During the lifetime of the Apostles, they were, of course, the chief rulers and overseers of the Church, and at first care and government were exercised by themselves. Soon, however, as the new faith spread rapidly, and churches were multiplied in widely separated portions of the Roman Empire, there arose the need of helpers in their work. Naturally the persons selected for this work would be the intimate personal friends of St. Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles; and accordingly we find that Timothy and Titus, and, perhaps Tychecus, and Epaphroditus, and others, were delegated by St. Paul to reside for a time in certain places, and to discharge what we now designate as Episcopal functions, viz.: "The ordaining, superintending, reproving, or encouraging the ministers of those churches, as well as to promote in every way the well-being of the Christian community there." But Timothy and Titus were not the settled Bishops of Ephesus and Crete; their commissions were only temporary, and St. Paul indicates in several places the approaching close of their special work to which he had delegated them. Moreover, they are not called "Bishops," or designated by any title to indicate

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The meeting called for this evening in the hall of the House of Representatives, to compare views on the subject of rapid and cheap transportation, was presided over by Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota. Representatives Clements, of Illinois, and Stone, of Missouri, were chosen Secretaries. Fifty or sixty Representatives were present, also Senators Alcorn and Stevenson.

REPRESENTATIVE SYPHER

read the call for the meeting, which was signed by over 100 members. The meeting, he remarked, was not for the purpose of committing any individual to any particular project. The East was interested in this question equally with the great West and South. Improvement of the natural channels was the first question to which they should address themselves. This would secure the end sought to a greater degree and at less expense than any other project of artificial means which could be devised. After speaking of the vast products of the Mississippi Valley, showing the excess of Western products seeking Eastern and European markets, being in amount over one-tenth of the gross yield of cereals, he said these cereals were transported by three great water routes, namely, St. Lawrence, Hudson, and Mississippi Rivers. The average freight-rates per bushel and time of transit are as follows: By the St. Lawrence route, from Chicago to Liverpool, 45 cents per bushel, and fifty-three days' time. By the Hudson River route, 49 cents per bushel, and fifty-eight days' time. By the Mississippi from St. Louis, 37 cents per bushel, and thirty days' time. The St. Lawrence and Hudson routes were ice-bound five months out of the twelve, whereas the Mississippi route was practicable the entire year. While he was an advocate and pressed the advantages of the Mississippi route, he desired it to be distinctly understood that he did not antagonize it with the other projects. Of the Fort St. Philip Canal he spoke strongly, showing its advantages, not only to the Mississippi Valley, but to the entire country.

REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS

spoke of the improvement of the James River & Kanawha Canal, which would afford the Great West an outlet to the sea. It would not cost over $47,000,000 or $50,000,000, a sum not large compared with the benefits which would accrue. Liverpool was 1,000 miles nearer by way of Norfolk than by New Orleans. He was prepared, however, to give the proper improvement projects cordial support.

REPRESENTATIVE COBB,

of Kansas, said he should like to know if this was not a caucus of members residing in the Mississippi Valley to consider the interests of that section, and not the merits of the James River & Kanawha Canal.

REPRESENTATIVE BURCHARD

said he represented a constituency deeply interested in the transportation question, and did not suppose the object was to agree upon any particular plan.

REPRESENTATIVE CRITTENDEN

said he was ready to co-operate with any, provided they could carry their projects. Congress had given millions to railroad companies, and, while he did not make war upon them, he thought now was the time for those living in the Mississippi Valley to apply to Congress to give them such assistance as would develop the resources of the West, from where the Mississippi takes its rise to where it finds its outlet, and removing obstructions at the mouth of that river. He hoped they would all agree before they left Washington upon some plan.

MR. LOUGHRIDGE

said the West had power to obtain redress if Representatives would but unite. He wished to take in the whole country and obtain such improvements as would be of national benefit. The cost was nothing. His constituents were farmers, and, therefore, must have an outlet for their surplus produce.

REPRESENTATIVE STANARD

said the facilities for transportation have not increased with the productions. There was not a larger number of through lines now from the East to the West than at the close of the War. These railroad lines have had the monopoly for years, especially during the winter months, when lake navigation was closed and river navigation partly closed, and charged their own price.

REPRESENTATIVE CLARK

(Kansas) wished to offer a resolution declaring that the meeting was in favor of the Government improving the mouth of the Mississippi either by the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal or otherwise, as competent engineers deem feasible at the earliest practicable moment, as the first great work of internal improvement.

OTHER VIEWS.

Representative Burchard said the meeting had no right to bind members to any plan.

Mr. Stanard expressed the hope that no resolution would be offered, and proceeded to show that the object in view could be effected in no better way than by the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Clark (Kan.) said the time had come when the West would demonstrate that there is a West. He was in favor of the James River and Kanawha Canal, in favor of the St. Lawrence route and the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and he favored the improvement of the harbor of Galveston, and now he asked his Eastern friends to open up the Mississippi River to the people of that valley. He then offered a resolution, alluded to already. After a brief debate the Chair declared it out of order, also a resolution of Representative Fort, of Illinois, providing for the appointment of a committee to collect information as to the facilities and cost of transportation by the various proposed ways of communication.

Mr. Fort said that he had supposed that the meeting was to put matters in such shape as would produce unity of action, and thus secure results.

Representative McNulta, of Illinois, said he had attended a Cheap Transportation Convention, in Missouri, without results, and now he had been invited hither to hear speeches and compare views. It struck him that it were best

TO QUIT TALKING AND TO DO SOMETHING.

He was now ready to commence the fight and continue it. If the gentlemen of the East, as intimated, attempt to control legislation, the West and South should unite to control Congress in the performance of its right. Let it be said that the West and South have as much power as the East, and will use it.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

Representative McLean, of Texas, offered the resolution following:

Resolved, By this meeting, that the members of the House of Representatives whose constituents are interested in cheap transportation will direct their efforts to bring about unity of action on the part of said members in the legislation of Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN

alluded to the fact that the Committees on River and Harbor Improvements had been largely controlled by Western members, and that the appropriations were for the Mississippi River, including intervening lines of communication had been in a fair proportion to the appropriations for such purposes.

MR. WILSON, OF IOWA,

said the East was as much interested as the West in such improvements, and he was satisfied the Western members were a unit and must support those measures which would benefit the agricultural interest. The question was not how much money should be spent, but how far Congress should go.

Objection was raised to McLean's resolution, but the Chair decided it in order. Mr. Purman, of Florida, after saying the South had interests in common with the West, remarked that if he came from the Mississippi Valley he would, in company with others, demand the improvement of that river, and organize a caucus, and make that caucus a power behind the throne, and would carry measure irrespective of money or sections.

Mr. McLean's resolution was agreed to.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. McNulta offered a resolution that, when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet three weeks from to-night, when it will take into consideration the propriety of forming a permanent organization in the Forty-third Congress in favor of cheap transportation, and will take means for its accomplishment.

Pending the resolution, a motion was made and carried to adjourn. It is understood that future meetings will be held at the call of the Chair.

THE FLOODS.

The Partially Completed Dam at Lawrence, Kan., Seriously Injured—Freshets in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 13.—The sudden rise of the Kansas River had made many apprehensive of danger to the dam in its unfinished state, but up to this morning the work stood the severe pressure of water nobly, and the hope was indulged that no injury would result. The ice, however, gorged on the solid masonry, and threw the weight of the great pressure on the north. The water had gradually undermined the north flume, and about noon to-day the solid masonry comprising the flumes suddenly sunk out of sight, and the water commenced to rush through the breach thus made at a fearful velocity. The north bank of the river commenced to cave in rapidly, and soon a corn crib, said to contain 2,000 bushels of corn, owned by Gov. Robinson, tumbled into the river, and disappeared. The bank continued to give way until another and larger crib, containing several thousand bushels of corn, also the property of Gov. Robinson, was undermined, and one side went down and hundreds of bushels were precipitated into the surging flood. Gov. Robinson had as much as 5,000 bushels of corn stored in these two cribs. His loss will reach near 4,000 or 5,000 bushels. When the flume went down, the engine used for drawing dump cars was also lost, and the ferry boat broke loose, but lodged on the ice below. It is feared that the north abutment of the Kaw River bridge will be swept away before morning. Gen. Babcock, President of the Bridge Company, prevented teams from crossing the bridge this afternoon, and put a large force of men to work to protect the abutment. It is now impossible to estimate the damage sustained or what it may further amount to, as some 150 to 200 feet of the north bank has washed away, and the water continues its rapid encroachments. The damage, however, is considerable. The estimated cost of the dam is $60,000. The work had progressed finely, and great expectations were raised by business men on its final and successful completion. The city had already voted $6,000 to aid its construction. It was to have been completed by spring.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 13.—The frequent and heavy rain storms which had prevailed since last Tuesday were succeeded last night by a fall of about three inches of snow, and ice is forming upon still water. This evening the river still continues to rise, however, and there is plenty of water now for navigation throughout its length; hence boats bound up with ice-barges, anxiously looked for here and at Peru will only encounter the danger of being frozen in.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 13.—St. Mary's River is very high, overflowing its banks and deluging the farms below, carrying away fences, lumber, and wood. Huge trees come floating down the river, threatening dire destruction to bridges. If the rain does not abate to-night some of the bridges will be gone before morning, which will be of great damage to our town.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Allegheny River is rising. Reports from Oil City show that the water is 15 feet 4 inches, and about stationary. Considerable damage was done. The flats are flooded, and there is water in the basements on Seneca street. The tracks of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad are washed away in some places. The business part of Parker's Landing is submerged. The river is rising steadily. Great damage has been sustained by the business community. The marks at Foxburg indicate 26½ feet above low-water mark.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—The Ohio River here has risen 10 feet in the last twenty-four hours, and is 40 feet at 9 to-night. The Rocking, Sciota, and both Miami Rivers are very full. River men are hoping that a destructive flood in the Ohio will be prevented by cool and windy weather, and by the lower stream running out before the upper tributaries overtake the rise from them.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—About 250 feet of the embankment on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, near Hilton, has been washed away by the recent heavy rain.

POMEROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 13.—The truth about the whispered revelation, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, is coming to light. I believe an abominable chapter of crime will be unfolded before many days. It is now definitely asserted that John Martin, of Topeka, has affidavits from Pomeroy which set forth that he (Pomeroy) has paid sums of money to high officials to prevent his prosecution on the charge of bribery. The affidavits name the individuals who received the money, and also state the sums so paid. It transpires that the agreement to hush the prosecution failed, because Thomas Ryan, County Attorney of Shawnee County, who is also Deputy United States Attorney for this District, refused to be approached. Ryan says Pomeroy must go to trial, with no more favor than the meanest horse-thief, and, if necessary, he will resign his Federal position. It is alleged that C. J. Scofield, United States District Attorney, who was appointed last spring, will be left in an unpleasant position before the public if the disclosures are made.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 13.—The Pomeroy-Scofield scandal produces profound astonishment in political circles, although the particulars of the alleged bargain have not been given in the daily papers. The *Times* to-morrow morning will contain an editorial reciting the allegations in the Pomeroy affidavit, and calling for immediate investigation, yet cautioning the public not to render judgment until an official inquiry is made and all the facts presented. It does not appear now that others than Pomeroy and Scofield are directly implicated in the bargain. Summed up briefly, the scandal is this: Pomeroy, it is alleged, apprehending a vigorous prosecution in the bribery indictments in the Shawnee County Court, and, having no strong defence, sought to quash the proceedings by the use of money. His affidavit says he paid United States Attorney Scofield $1,000 to accomplish the quashing job, and Scofield failed to carry out the agreement. Scofield, it seems, was to have had his Deputy, who is also Prosecuting Attorney of Shawnee County, arrange for Pomeroy's escape, but Deputy Ryan refused to become a party to the bargain, or be influenced by it. The whole truth will come to the surface now. Nothing short of a thorough investigation will satisfy the people. It may turn out that Scofield is the victim of a Pomeroy conspiracy, but his case looks deplorably sad in the light of the present statements.

POLITICAL.

The New Pennsylvania Constitution—Large Meeting of Opponents in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—A mass-meeting of citizens opposed to the new Constitution was held at Concert Hall to-night. The hall was crowded to its utmost extent, and the several speakers were boisterously applauded. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Ex-Chief-Justice Read, the Hon. James Bond, George Lear, James L. Reynolds, and J. Alexander Simpson, of the Constitutional Convention, Frederick Fraley, and others. Telegrams regretting inability to attend were read from Chief-Justices Mercer, Gordon, and Williams. Deputy Coroner Lees proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of this Commonwealth are to vote on Tuesday next for or against a proposed new Constitution to determine the fundamental law of their Government;

Resolved, That the extraordinary powers assumed by the late Constitutional Convention afford in themselves the strongest grounds for a most deliberate and thorough study and consideration of the instrument which they have submitted for the approval or disapproval of the people; that after this Convention spent more than a year in reducing to a definite form the changes which they deemed necessary in the fundamental law, changes which effect almost every branch of that law, the limited time allowed the people for its study and consideration is of itself just cause for doubt and suspicion as to the confidence of the Convention themselves in the result of their labors; that the refusal of the Convention to allow a free choice by the people between such articles of the proposed new Constitution as they may approve and such as they may disapprove, leaving them to take all or none, betrays an arbitrary, despotic spirit of dictation which deserves an overwhelming rebuke from the freemen of the Commonwealth; that the illegality of the action of the Convention in their final acts providing for the submission of the new Constitution to the vote of the people as pronounced by the unanimous opinion of the highest Court of the State, destroys all just reliance upon the wisdom and propriety of the whole instrument to be submitted; that without attempting to specify the errors, defects, and objectionable features in the new Constitution, we call the attention of the people to the following prominent points: The inequality of representation in the Legislature; the cumbersome and practically inefficient provisions against improper legislative action; the sweeping restrictions which amount to prohibition upon appropriations for charitable, educational and benevolent purposes; the prohibition of a free choice by the people of the Judges of the Supreme Court when more than one Judge is to be elected at the same time; the taking away of the power of any discrimination in the imposition of taxes of some classes of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, a measure which will operate with peculiar hardship upon the rural portions of the city of Philadelphia, an inflexible uniformity which may work the grossest injustice; the prohibition of any exemption from taxation of universities, colleges, academies, and of all charitable institutions, except those purely public; the direct and open infringement upon the secrecy of the ballot; the unwarranted and uncalled for interference with all private corporations by the introduction of the cumulative system of voting in elections for Directors or managers; the many details which have no place in a Constitution, but should be left to ordinary legislative enactments.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—No new developments of interest in the Senatorial contest. The straight Republicans and Democrats held caucuses at Sacramento last night. They accomplished nothing. Ex-Gov. J. G. Downey, Democrat, has declined to be a candidate thus far. Neither of these parties has a programme which they dare to present.

BAZAINE.

Letter from the Ex-Marshal to President MacMahon—Comments of the New York French Papers on the Sentence of the Court.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to President MacMahon, in which he says: "You remember that in the days in which we served our country together, I feared the impulse of your heart would be over-mastered by State considerations. I should have died without regret since the recommendation of the Court for mercy vindicates my honor." Lochaud, Bazaine's counsel, thanks Thiers for expressing his opinion that Bazaine was innocent of the charges upon which he was tried.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The papers published in this city in the French language devote much space to the Bazaine trial. *Le Messager* approves of the sparing of the life of Bazaine, but thinks the ceremonial of the formal degradation from rank should not have been omitted. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, though believing the Marshal deserved a hard sentence, can respect the feeling of mercy which inspired the judges and which dictated the modification of the sentence, but admits at the same time that if the sentence had been enforced in its fullest vigor there would have been no reason to dissent from the strict punishment it dictated.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Judge Samuel Nelson.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Samuel Nelson, ex-Judge of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly of apoplexy, while sitting in his chair, at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, at his residence in this city. Judge Nelson had been for some months past in good health and spirits. On Monday he complained of having taken a slight cold, and was confined to his room till Tuesday afternoon. He then came down-stairs to tea, and spent the evening in his parlor. He came down to breakfast this morning at a rather late hour, as was his custom, apparently as well as usual. While sitting in his chair, between 1 and 2 this afternoon, listening to the reading of a letter by Mrs. Nelson, he made some inquiry in regard to it, and then, without a word or sigh, suddenly died.

Isaac Eckert, Reading, Pa.

READING, Pa., Dec. 13.—Isaac Eckert, aged 75, a leading iron master and influential citizen, died this evening of apoplexy.

CASUALTIES.

Fell from a Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 13.—James D. Fitzpatrick, of this city, quite a noted character, who fell from a freight train of the Jacksonville Road, between this city and Stanford last night, receiving a probably fatal fracture of the skull, was removed to this city to-day.

WILL OF THE LATE SETH ADAMS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The late Seth Adams left an estate valued at $1,700,000, and provided in his will for the establishment near Boston of a home for the treatment and accommodation of those afflicted with hypochondria, from which malady Adams suffered for years.

HOG-KILLING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—The number of hogs slaughtered since Nov. 1 in this city is 340,000; during the same time last year, 258,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Committee of Ways and Means had a dreadful time to-day. They had intended to hold a meeting to receive any communication which Secretary Richardson might be pleased to make, but, inasmuch as it was Saturday, and no session of the House was held, they concluded rather to call on the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, which they did. They are a little bit bewildered about these calls to-night, and have not much to say regarding them. The first call was made on His Excellency, and lasted, as near as the exact figures can be got at, just about nine seconds. Grant received them in a manner indicating more surprise at the visit than overwhelming joy at seeing them. He stood while talking to the respectable body of uncovered gentlemen, who stood listening with their hats in their hands. After stating, in an automatic sort of way, that he was glad to see them, he went on to say that he hoped they would secure legislation providing for increased taxation to meet the requirements of the Government, and, in conclusion, cordially bade them good-day. The Committee of Ways and Means at once withdrew in good order, bowing as they went, and it was not until they got fairly out on the avenue again that they recovered sufficiently to utter the thoughts that arose in them. Then it was that Beck, of Kentucky, and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, more impulsive and heated than the others, gave vent in language forcible and well chosen, if inelegant, to the respective individual opinions in regard to the matter, while their very much dazed companions listened approvingly, without estimating very highly the amount of good that had resulted from the conference which they had sought with the Chief Magistrate to consult as to the policy of increasing taxes. The Committee meandered into the Treasury Building to interview Secretary Richardson with the same end in view. They did not tarry more than two minutes with the latter dignitary, and their interview with him was similar in all respects to that with the President. In neither instance were they invited to sit down, nor treated with any degree of hospitality. In both cases they withdrew feeling very much as though they had been unwillingly guilty of an unwarrantable intrusion upon the time and attention of a couple of great men who were properly surprised at the breach of propriety they had committed. While they have since tried to restrain their feelings at the treatment they received, yet they have not been able to entirely conceal them. The reason why Grant and Richardson behaved so uncourteously towards them is supposed to be that they did not at once accept the written orders of Grant through his staff officers, Douglass and Richardson, directing them to introduce bills to increase taxation. The staff officers were not treated well when the Douglass letter, transmitted by Richardson, was returned to the latter with the statement that if the Secretary of the Treasury had any recommendations to make the Committee would be glad to give them attention. The President feels this, and so does Richardson. Douglass does not, however, rank high enough to be entitled to feel a slight, which so manifestly threatens the good of the service, and when the Committee blundered into his room after leaving Richardson, he treated them with such distinguished consideration as in some degree mollified their lacerated feelings.

NO EXTRA TAXATION.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not, it is safe to say, recommend the legislation asked for by President Grant and Mr. Richardson. They feel in the first place, that the deficit is not entirely due to the recent panic, but in a large measure to mismanagement and ignorance in those who administer over the finances, as well as extravagance on the part of responsible officials. Government officials have come to construe the laws authorizing the expenditures of sums of money as mandatory, compelling them to spend the money whether it is actually necessary or not. They feel that in this regard there must be amendment, or it will eventually be so that appropriations cannot be made large enough to keep the officials employed in checking them out.

RETRENCHMENT.

The extravagance of the appropriations that have characterized Congressional legislation for a few years has come under general consideration, and the disposition of a large majority of the leaders of the present Congress is to cut down wherever retrenchment can be made. The large sums for the erection of public buildings which were appropriated last year will not be duplicated by the present Congress, unless the influence of Treasury leeches shall be sufficient to overcome a great many who are at present strongly opposed to such legislation. Another consideration that will weigh heavily in the matter of the increase of taxation is urged by leading Republicans who say that the party cannot afford to go before the country with a record of having imposed additional burdens upon the people, and especially at this time. This last will, of course, prove weighty with many who could not be affected by any other considerations. The Ways and Means Committee will meet Monday morning, when

RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT,

which he had not in shape to submit to-day, even if the Committee had been in session to hear it, will receive attention. The feeling of the House on the question of increasing the taxes, as far as it can be ascertained, is pretty well indicated by the views as given above of the majority of the Committee. A bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the relief of the Board of Public Works, is, it is stated, about ready to be reported by the Appropriation Committee. This will not comprise all that will be asked, but will be the small sum pressingly needed just now, to be followed by the appropriation of the full amount required at a later day.

S. S. COX.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar will, it is said, take occasion to review Sunset Cox's record on the Spanish complication on Monday. Mr. Lamar was one of the last men who received amnesty, the bill removing his disabilities having been passed by the last Congress. He is now here as a Representative from Mississippi. His reputation as a thinking man and an orator is very high. Cox seems to have lost heavily in influence recently. He has made many enemies on the Democratic side, with no corresponding gain among the Republicans, where it is said that he has no convictions and will not do to tie to. He never takes the floor nowadays without becoming involved in a quarrel with some one, out of which his wit does not bring him so easily as formerly.

RAILROAD LOBBY.

A strong lobby in the interest of three trans-continental lines of railway is here, and there are signs of a coming struggle of no mean magnitude, on the question of securing Government aid to build them. Andrew J. Pierce and Gen. J. M. Dodge, alias George D. Melton, late contractor on the Union Pacific, later a member of Congress from Iowa, and last of all a fugitive fleeing under his alias from the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at the House, to avoid testifying as to the disposition he made of a fund of $250,000 which he held to buy votes in Congress in the interest of the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Road, and certain of Jay Cooke's partners are at the head of the lobby. The three roads are the Atlantic & Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and the Northern Pacific, and Congress will be asked to aid them by guaranteeing the interest on their bonds. The total amount of the bonds on which the interest is to be guaranteed will not fall much short of $200,000,000. The fact that these schemes are to be pressed at this time, when the country is suffering from the effects of the late financial panic, and the further fact that they have already secured the aid and comfort of some most prominent member of the Senate from the West, are significant of the measure of the preparation that they have taken to meet the difficulties that are in their way.

THE VIRGINIUS.

There is nothing to say of the Virginius case to-night, except that the Associated Press news to-day is substantially correct, and that there is a conflict of opinion in official circles as to whether the delivery is to be made at Santiago or Bahia Honda. It is positively certain that the original agreement provided for the delivery at Santiago de Cuba, and that the naval preparations were made with that understanding. If any changes in that programme have been made, they have occurred in the last forty-eight hours.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Sir Hugh Allan, of Canada, is here with his family.

VISIT OF CEREMONY.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day called on the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the annual custom, merely to pay their respects. The subject of finances was not mentioned.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations will hold a meeting on Monday to consider the special appropriation bill of $4,000,000 asked for by the Secretary of the Navy, which passed the House yesterday. The Committee will amend the bill, making the appropriation $5,000,000, the amount originally asked for by the Secretary, the amount appropriated by the House not being sufficient to meet the necessities of the navy.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

The National Civil Rights' Convention, which adjourned sine die last night, say, in their address, that they take it for granted that action will be had by Congress protecting them from invidious distinctions in the enjoyment of rights as common carriers, in hotels, and other public places of convenience and refreshment, in places of amusement, and enjoying other civil rights, including an entrance to the public schools without regard to race. They want the denial of these rights punished.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Trustworthy information is received here, showing that the Spanish Government is procuring perjured affidavits in New York to prove that the Virginius was a Cuban vessel and her crew enlisted Cuban sailors.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, against which so much litigation has been directed for some months past, has arranged to reinsure its policies in the Mound City Mutual, of this city. Gen. Blair, the State Superintendent of Insurance, approves of this arrangement, and will withdraw the suit of the State Department, which is now pending against the St. Louis Mutual. The agreement between the two Companies will be signed to-day. James B. Eads will be President of the Mound City Company, under the new arrangement, and none of the old or new Directory of the St. Louis Mutual are to be in any way connected with the future management of affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The contract between the Mound City Life Insurance Company and the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, under which the policies of the latter Company will be reinsured in the former, was signed to-day, and the formal transfer of the business property, etc., of the St. Louis Life will be made soon. The Circuit Court approved the arrangement. The Mound City is a stock and not a mutual company as previously stated, with a capital stock of $500,000. This stock will be increased immediately to $1,000,000, and will then have a surplus of $500,000 over the legal reserve of 4½ per cent. All the policy-holders of the St. Louis Mutual who have technically forfeited their policies by withholding premiums, for lack of confidence in the Company, will be allowed to renew them, and will be reinstated in their rights, and receive the benefits, as though they had not been delinquent.

CRIME.

A Youthful Burglar Cared For.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 13.—During the past few weeks two hardware-stores, E. W. Markham's and W. P. Kutche's, have been entered at night and robbed of quite a number of expensive revolvers and other similar goods. Professional burglars were suspected to be prowling around. On Thursday, however, a boy of 14 years, named Gustave Heyer, while at school, showed temper at being reprimanded severely by the teacher, and when at recess told his companions that he would shoot that teacher yet, at the same time showing an elegant revolver. This led to a search by the police, who found six more revolvers where Heyer had secreted them. He confessed, pleaded guilty, and has been sent to the Reform School till 21 years of age. Twenty to thirty other revolvers and other articles stolen are not yet recovered, and denies having stolen them. He entered the store with false keys.

Suit to Recover for Defamation of Character.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 12.—William A. Walker, of this city, has commenced suit against Garrett Vanzwall, of Chicago, for alleged defamation of character, placing the damages at $15,000. It will be remembered that the Chicago *Times* of Nov. 20, contained a scandalous story about the Vanzwall's, in which Walker figured in rather an unenviable light. Believing that Vanzwall inspired the publication, Walker has brought suit to recover damages.

Absconded With a Brother's Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 13.—A young man named Samuel Rinaldo, of this city, lately absconded with $2,000 in money, a gold watch and chain, and some clothing, all belonging to his brother, Herman Rinaldo, late a wholesale dealer in hats and caps here. The money taken was collections that the young man had for the firm, and the other articles were stolen from his brother's room while he was sick.

Alleged Collection of Illegal Fees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—Edward Clark, of Grayville, White County, an attorney, was arrested and brought here to-day under a charge of collecting illegal fees for obtaining pensions. He entered into bonds of $5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the United States District Court.

Fatal Quarrel at Quincy, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—On Friday morning Vance Dent went to a school-house at Quincy, Owen County, Ind., on the line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and asked Salem C. Hardin, a teacher employed there, to lend him a broom to sweep the Christian Church. They got into a quarrel about the broom, and Dent struck at Hardin with a knife. Hardin ran off, pursued by Dent, who again struck at him, inflicting a bad wound, and felling him to the earth. Hardin grasped a block of wood as he fell, and brought it down on Dent's head with frightful force, causing instant death. Vance Dent has always been a peaceable man, and is a wealthy farmer and old citizen. Hardin is well known and greatly esteemed, and the affair has created great excitement in Quincy.

Express Robbery in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—W. B. Wood, Agent of the Adams Express Company at Franklin, Ky., had his skull smashed and his safe robbed of $4,200, about 9 o'clock Thursday night. There were three men concerned in the assault and robbery. One of the suspected parties was shortly afterwards arrested, and two others, John McGuire and Duncan McPherson—who clandestinely boarded a southern-bound freight-train soon after the occurrence, were discovered and locked up by the conductor, and guarded until their arrival in this city, where they were turned over to the police, and yesterday afternoon were returned to Franklin. It is feared that Mr. Wood is mortally wounded.

The Boetticher Murder Case in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The Coroner's jury in the Cronenbold-Boetticher murder case rendered a verdict this evening to the effect that B. F. Cronenbold killed Boetticher by shooting him, and that Charles Cronenbold was accessory to the crime. It was also in evidence that F. W. Weber urged Cronenbold to commit the deed, and late this evening Coroner Voerster swore out a warrant charging B. F. Cronenbold with murder in the first degree, and Charles Cronenbold and T. W. Weber as accessories. All the parties were arrested to-night and committed to jail.

Murder in a Hotel at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 13.—At Carbondale, this evening John M. Brush, in registering his name at the Banter House, spilled the ink on the register, which provoked the clerk of the house. They got into a quarrel, in which the proprietor of the house, J. W. McDonald, took the part of the clerk, and the result was that Brush was shot and instantly killed by a revolver in the hands of McDonald. The affair creates intense excitement, owing to the popularity of Brush and the fact that the provocation was trifling. Brush was an old army telegraph operator, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Railroad Ticket Frauds.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—The parties who were convicted some time ago of unlawfully selling railroad tickets, not being authorized agents, were called up in the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, and sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of $400. Judge Sterrett announced that he had taken into consideration the fact that the constitutionality of the act had been questioned, and some doubt existed as to the law, but that hereafter he would impose severe penalties and imprisonment in addition to the fine in such cases.

Convicted of Forgery.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—Loring S. White, alias William Ellis, of Weymouth, Mass., who was arrested in New York last February, and brought here on a requisition to be tried for forgery, was to-day found guilty of issuing and passing forged Union Pacific income bonds to the amount of $15,000, on the bank of J. V. Painter, of this city, in the summer of 1872. White also passed a number of these forged bonds in New York and other Eastern cities.

Shot Down at His Own Door.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 13.—James Collins, a farmer, was called up from his bed at his residence, sixteen miles above this city, this morning, and, as he appeared at the door, was shot down and killed by some unknown person. Suspicion rested upon George Pledger, a young man who worked on the farm, and he was arrested, pending investigation.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—The jury in the Yard murder trial brought in a verdict of "not guilty" as to all the defendants. The prisoners were immediately discharged, and received the congratulations of their friends, shook hands with the jury, and retired from the court-room.

Twenty Years in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—William Doogan, jointly indicted with William Carroll, already convicted on a charge of robbing an Italian vessel in the harbor, gagging those on board, and wounding the Captain by a pistol-shot, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison.

Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Michael O. Broderick, who killed his son and was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, has been sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison.

Woman Arrested on a Charge of Murdering Her Husband.

KEMPVILLE, Ont., Dec. 13.—William Magee was found dead in bed on Thursday, and his wife has been arrested on a charge of killing him.

The Udderzook Case.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 13.—The murderer Udderzook was refused a new trial to-day, and sentenced to be hanged.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Proposed Line of Road Between Chicago and Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The Convention in session here the past two days in the interest of the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, one of the proposed links in the Chicago & Charleston Railroad connection, was marked by much enthusiasm. The city was crowded with delegates from points along the routes, including some representatives from the Northwest, and the visitors were entertained in a spirited and liberal style. The results of the Convention look to the immediate construction of the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, and have awakened a new and general interest in the project of an air-line railway from the grain region of the Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard at Charleston.

THE BENDERS.

Arrest of the Father and Mother at Bivingsville, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—The Bender family charged with a number of murders in Kansas, were arrested at Bivingsville, Spartanburg County, a few days ago. The father and mother are in custody, and the son and daughter, living in North Carolina, are being sought after. The family name is Webb.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 13.—A wealthy farmer of this county, named Aug. Schuman, yesterday committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine. After taking the poison he repented doing the rash deed, and attempted to counteract the effect of the poison, but without success, as he died in five minutes. He was temporarily insane.

THE ERIE CANAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Produce Exchange received a telegram to-day that under the most favorable circumstances it will take three or four days to move to tide water the fifty boats lying within ten miles west of Schenectady.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A snow-storm is reported at Buffalo, Oswego, and Rochester. Thermometer averaging 24.

THE FARMERS.

The Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—The State Grange was engaged all day in considering reports of committees. A resolution was adopted denouncing the Illinois agricultural implement manufacturers, and discountenancing the purchase of any of their tools.

TAX SALES—FREE BANKING.

The following were presented and referred:

Resolved, That the Iowa State Grange is decidedly opposed to the present law in relation to the sale of lands for taxes, as it tends to a monopoly of our lands, placing them in the hands of speculators without any return; and, further, be it

Resolved, That we recommend our State Legislature to pass a law that will remedy this, and give the title to all such land to the State or county instead of individuals; also

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to so amend the Banking law that any person can engage in the banking business who wishes, by complying with the law.

CONGRESSIONAL ASSISTANCE.

The following resolution, offered by Silas Moffit, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a committe of three be appointed, of which the Master of the State Grange shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable memorial to Congress asking for such assistance, and in such a way as they may deem sufficient to meet the necessities of the case, and that a copy thereof be sent to each subordinate Grange in the State, with a request that every man in the neighborhood be given an opportunity to sign it, after which it shall be returned to the Secretary of the State Grange, and by him given in charge of our proper representatives in Congress.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions, the Hon. John Scott Chairman, made the following report:

WHEREAS, The American people are pre-eminently and peculiarly a newspaper-reading people, and as we acknowledge its power as an educational agent on every topic of common interest, and since good agricultural libraries are not within the reach of our rural population engaged in agricultural employment;

Resolved, That we would earnestly recommend that a circulating library should be connected with every subordinate Grange, and also that a newspaper published under the auspices of the State Grange should be taken by each member of every subordinate Grange, and largely distributed outside of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, said paper to be strictly an educational sheet, to be the mentor or teacher of each Grange, having at least three special departments,—one for the adult male, and one for the adult female members; one also for the minor members of their families. Each department should contain, clearly and distinctly, such special instruction pertaining to their vocation as will fit them to perform worthily, as well as successfully, every duty devolving upon them.

Resolved, That we recognize that the education of our children should be of a more practical character; that such branches of knowledge should be taught as will secure this end; and as no steps have yet been taken by the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry to educate its members in those branches which especially relate to agriculture or horticulture, such as agricultural chemistry, botany, zoology, natural philosophy, and vegetable physiology, these being the most useful and important branches of the natural sciences, with which a farmer should have an intimate acquaintance, in order to render his efforts at once more useful and satisfactory, as well as more honorable, and also to remove the odium of ignorance and drudgery which otherwise may naturally attach to his vocation; therefore,

Resolved, That we should immediately take such steps as may seem best to secure such a modification of our School laws as will introduce into our rural districts such branches, and also to secure such teachers as shall be qualified to impart instruction in those branches before named, a knowledge of which is an essential condition of eminent success in agricultural life, and the only mode of creating in early life a taste and love for those studies which are fitted to elevate our noble and natural calling to a profession in the most dignified sense.

Resolved, That the subject be referred to a committee, to develop form and arrange such a plan as shall seem to be the most advisable under the present circumstances for carrying out this enterprise, and report the same to this meeting for action thereon.

That the farmer needs more education for the intelligent performance of his duties than is required in any other calling, is no less true than the painful fact that his acquirements average less. This ought not so to be, and your Committee hope and believe that ere long it will not be true. The press, the common school, the agricultural college, the school of science,—all of these are doing a noble work, and rapidly breaking the chains that have heretofore held the tiller of the soil in positions far beneath the place he should long since have attained. We are unwilling to believe that this condition of things will continue, and can only urge him to sustain the library, the newspaper, and the school, and regard them as his best friends.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted calling the next meeting of the State Grange at Des Moines.

By a two-thirds vote the Grange passed a resolution in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent.

THE OSCEOLA COUNTY SUFFERERS.

The Committee on the Northwestern Sufferers showed that 4,000 persons were known to be destitute, and asked for the appointment of a committee to confer with subordinate Granges with a view to giving immediate relief.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—The State Grange held three sessions to-day. The business transacted was generally, so far as can be made public, of an unimportant character. The resolution adopted yesterday, that the right to control railroads rests exclusively in the State and not in the National law, was reconsidered, and a memorial adopted asking Congress to regulate tariffs on railways. Several resolutions were introduced in favor of admitting all laborers to the order, but none of these were adopted.

An effort to have each subordinate Grange taxed $10 each to build a reaper factory was tabled.

A resolution to change the location of the State Grange from Des Moines was defeated.

A resolution asking the State Legislature to make the "Stock act" a general law, was, after a long debate, tabled.

A resolution asking the Legislature to pass a stringent Dog law was adopted; also one in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and giving each township three School Examiners.

A resolution that when lands are sold for taxes the title shall be vested in the county or State, was tabled.

The State Master's salary was fixed at $1,200 a year and expenses.

About half of the delegates left for home to-day. The Committees will probably not adjourn till Wednesday.

Platform of the Elgin Farmers' Club.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 13.—The Elgin Farmers' Club met at the Court-House this afternoon pursuant to adjournment. At a meeting held a week ago, the Hon. D. S. Hammond was unanimously elected as delegate to the Decatur Convention. At that meeting a committee consisting of D. S. Hammond, H. E. Perkins, and B. Healy was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Club, and report to the meeting to-day. That Committee reported the following, which were taken up seriatim, and discussed and adopted unanimously.

DECLARATION.

This organization is opposed to railway-steals, tariff-steals, salary-grab-steals, bank-steals, and every other form of legalized thieving by which the industrial classes are robbed of the fruits of their labor.

PLATFORM.

We are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of this State. We submit to taxation to meet the necessity of Government, but denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation and Custom-House duties on whatsoever levied for the benefit of special classes. We are opposed to National Bank currency, and in favor of Government legal-tender notes on a specie basis. We are opposed to the salary-grab law of Congress and the railroad-grab law of this State, and demand the unconditional repeal of both. We are opposed to corruption in office, and we have no confidence in either of the old political parties. We are opposed to all meddling by State or municipal Governments with the private rights, habits, and customs of the people beyond what is necessary to the preservation of public order. We demand the entire abolition of the free-pass system on railroads. We urgently invite association and co-operation of the industrial classes; in short, all the people of every nationality who are opposed to monopoly, oppression, and public extravagance. We hold that our patent laws are too often made to subserve the interests of monopoly, and should be carefully revised and restricted.

THE TURF.

Races at the Fall Meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The Louisiana Jockey Club fall meeting was inaugurated to-day. Heavy rains during the week and last night rendered the track almost unfit for racing, the mud being fetlock deep. The weather cleared off quite cold this a. m., and the increasing chilliness of the temperature during the day interfered with the attendance, although nearly 1,000 visitors, including many ladies, witnessed the sport.

THE PROGRAMME

included three events, leading off with a dash of one mile and three-quarters, bringing to post a field of six starters. Rice and Wanderer was the favorite, with Fannie M. for second choice; Nellie B. third. Nellie led at the start, and was never headed, getting home an easy winner by a length; Carrington second; Fannie third, and the favorite fifth, where he had been throughout the race.

THE SECOND EVENT

on the card was the inauguration of the Slocumb Stake for two-year-olds, so named in honor of the late C. H. Slocumb, an earnest patron and supporter of the turf, and up to the time of his death, one of the leading spirits of the Club. For the stake there had been made twenty-six nominations, and of these nine youngsters came to port. Of Cottrill's original seven entries, two started, and these were firm favorites in the betting, Jennings's being taken for second choice. The knowing ones were right this time, for Cottrill's Bay Rum was first away, and maintaining his advantage won as he pleased.

THE FINISH

was a race at mile heats, for all ages, bringing out Port Leonard, Tom Leathers, Raines' Quartermaster, Cape Race, Romping Girl, and I. O. U. Cape Race and Quartermaster sold about even in the pool for the first choice, Port Leonard selling in the field for a song. Port Leonard was first away, closely followed by Romping Girl and Cape Race, and at the quarter these three, having drawn away from the balance, had it out together,—the other entries being out of the race. After the quarter was passed, Leonard and Romping Girl ran down the stretch head and head, until the three-quarter was reached, when Romping Girl and Cape Race, moving up, made sharp play for the lead, but Leonard beat him home by a length—the balance were distanced.

Before the second heat betting was two to one on Port Leonard. Cape Race was third out, and although he rushed away with the lead Leonard passed him at the turn, and at the half mile was eight lengths in advance. Cape Race had quit badly and could have been shut off with ease, but the rider of Port Leonard waited for him so that he saved his distance.

SUMMARY.

First race, 1¾ miles, for all ages, with 100 pounds on each, 3-year olds to carry their proper weights, club purse, $500; first horse, $350; second horse, $100; third horse, $50.

G. B. Morris' ch. m. Nellie B., 5 years old, by Lightning, dam Nova Cremia, 97 lbs. 1
J. J. Crowley's ch. c. Carrington, 4 years old, by Exchequer, dam Tribulation, 100 lbs. 2
George Cadwallader's b. f. Fannie M., 4 years old, by Lightning, dam by Yorkshire, 97 lbs. 3
W. A. Wells' b. c. Falmouth, 4 years old, by Planet, dam Red Rose, 100 lbs. 4
George H. Rice's Wanderer, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam by Epsilon, 97 lbs. 5

Time—3:27¼.

Second Race—The Slocumb stake, for 2 year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added, second horse to receive $200, and the third, $100; one mile; to carry 3 year old weights.

Wm. Cottrill's b. g. Bay Rum, by Baywood, dam by Lexington 1
Abner Turner's ch. f. Parylee, by Hiawatha, dam Bouquet, by Bulletin, 90 pounds 2
Wm. Jenning's br. c. Ballanket, by Asteroid, dam Schottische, by imp. Albion, 90 pounds 4
Wm. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, dam Maggie G., 87 pounds 5
W. D. Hale's br. c. Jim Alexander, by Hiawatha, dam by Wagner, 90 pounds 6
John H. Stone's b. c. Col. Nelligan, by Harry of the West, dam Ernestine, by Brown Dick, 90 pounds 7
W. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, by War-Dance, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 90 pounds 8
A. Bonnabel's b. f. Sweet Bay, by Baywood, dam La Bruna, by imp. Belshazzar, 87 pounds 9

Time—1:57½.

Third Race—Mile heats for all ages, club purse $500, first horse to receive $400, and the second horse $100.

M. Walsh's b. g. Port Leonard, 4 years old, by Voucher, dam Prunella, 101 pounds 1 1
W. W. Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam imp. Zone, 104 pounds 2 2
E. Warwick's b. c. Tom Leathers, 4 years old, by Camp's Whale, dam Doubloon, 104 pounds .... dis.
Bonnabel's ch. g. Raineses, 5 years old, by King Lear, dam Miss Music, by Whale, 87 pounds .... dis.
J. Crowley's ch. h. Quartermaster, 5 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Rosetta, 101 pounds .... dis.
Wm. Cottrill's ch. f. Romping Girl, 4 years old, by Jack Malone, dam Fannie McAllister, 101 pounds .... dis.
J. H. Stone's ch. f. I O U, 4 years old, by Harry of the West, dam Isadora Hill, 100 pounds .... dis.

Time, 1:56—2:23½.

The meeting will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week.

JOLIET.

Penitentiary Finances—Correction—Perteet's Condition—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 13.—Your correspondent to-day was authorized by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, now in session, to deny a Springfield dispatch published in the *Times* a few days ago, in which it was stated that officers of the Penitentiary would ask an appropriation this winter. They assure me that the institution never was in a better condition financially, and that, beside paying expenses, it will actually be a source of revenue to the State. The dispatch in question was doubtless prompted by the friends of the old management. They also wish me to make correction of a dispatch which appeared in THE TRIBUNE to-day, from this city, in which it was stated that the boot and shoe contract with the Prison, held by Selz & Co., of Chicago, had been declared null and void. Instead of the shoe contract, it should have been the cigar contract. Although the cigar contractors are still working quite a number of men, the authorities have advertised to let the men in their employ.

Perteet rested well last night, and to-day has been quite cheerful. He has been visited by Mr. McLeod, his spiritual adviser, and several others. He talks with more freedom since his reprieve, and is free to say that he entertains no hope for a commutation of sentence. He spends a good share of his time in religious devotion, and feels more sensibly than ever the character of the doom awaiting him.

There is a controversy here among his more intimate friends as to whether he has made any written confession or not. One gentleman contends that he has, and that he has read it, while Mr. Fellows, who is in the confidence of Perteet, insists that he (Perteet) has made no other confession than the dispatch sent the Governor on Friday asking for a week longer to prepare to die. All doubt of his guilt, however, has been set aside by the public here. Religious exercises will be held with him to-morrow by some of the clergy of the city.

Our newsdealers have been unable to supply the demand for THE TRIBUNE the last few days.

Ex-Superintendent Washburn, of Chicago, was in the city, Friday, looking after the leasing of a number of convicts at the Penitentiary.

SPIRITUALISM.

Meeting of the Northern Illinois Association at Elgin—The Woodhull Free-Love Doctrine Repudiated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Dec. 13.—The Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists commenced in this city yesterday (Friday). The attendance is quite large. The organization was effected by making J. O. Howard Chairman. In the morning a business conference of one hour was held, and then speeches of forty-five minutes each were in order.

Saturday's meeting convened at 9 a. m. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the promiscuity of sexes, advocated by Mrs. Woodhull, but demanding free speech upon all questions.

Among the speakers were W. F. Jamison and C. B. Lynn, of Chicago; E. V. Wilson, Lombard; Judge Holbrook, of Joliet; Mrs. Severance, of Milwaukee; and Mrs. Parry, of Beloit.

The Convention will be continued on Sunday, discussing questions germane to Spiritualism, and will close at 10 p. m.

RELIGIOUS.

Action of New York Congregational Churches Regarding Beecher's Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—At the prayer-meeting in the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, last evening, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the pastor, presiding, a resolution was adopted to the effect that, if Plymouth Church (Mr. Beecher's) abides by the terms of the resolution introduced by Henry Ward Beecher and adopted, proclaiming the sovereignty of that church in matters of Church polity and government, then the Church of the Pilgrims would be separated from fellowship with them. The Congregational Church of Clinton avenue took similar action last evening, the Rev. Dr. Buddington, the pastor, deciding that if Plymouth Church persisted in its declaration of independence there must be a formal recognition of separation by the properly-constituted council.

An Apostate Priest Recants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Rev. Father Duggan, whose declarations of apostacy from the Catholic faith caused such a sensation here, and who was advertised to lecture, exposing Catholicism, failed to appear, and has written an humble, abject letter to Archbishop Alemany acknowledging his faults and sin, and praying to be taken back into the fold.

AGASSIZ.

The Great Naturalist in a Very Critical Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Until to-day it had been understood that Prof. Agassiz still retained his reasoning faculties unimpaired, and that the usual clearness of his intellect was not dimmed; but to-day it is said that his faculties are gradually weakening, and the gravest fears are aroused for the result. The condition of his throat is such that he cannot swallow, the oesophagus being paralyzed, and artificial means are resorted to carry food to his stomach. There can be no doubt that this illness is due to his severe and unremitting labor, never greater than during the past year.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Prof. Agassiz's condition is worse, and his recovery is considered impossible. A dispatch to that effect has been sent to his daughter in Brooklyn.

AURORA.

Strike of Engineers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 13.—The engineers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are boiling over with excitement, and the prospect seems good for an immediate and general strike. Some days ago an order was posted up in the round-house to the effect that engineers must after the 10th inst. make 825 miles a week instead of 600, required formerly, and that they must submit to a reduction of their pay of 37½ cents per day. The bitter feeling is the result, and they propose to stand shoulder to shoulder. A rule has been in force that compels a fireman who is raised to the responsible position of engineer, to work one year for fireman's pay, and this cut down so much a day produces the trouble. There are no boisterous or outward manifestations of determination to rebel, but matters are being fixed up in the Brotherhood. The men demand work and pay as formerly.

SPRINGFIELD.

Warehouse Registrar Elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to-day formally accepted the resignation of Stephen Clary as Warehouse Registrar, and appointed to the vacancy T. P. Tyndale, the First Assistant in the office, thus exemplifying Civil Service Reform.

SOUTH BEND ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 13.—A meeting of the creditors of John H. Keedy was held in Good's Opera-House to-day, and Elliott Tutt, Robert Miller, and George H. Alward were appointed a committee to run Keedy's mills for the benefit of his creditors. This seems the best thing that can be done in these tight times, as great sacrifice would be necessary with forced proceedings.

The Studebaker Wagon-Works closed to-night for an inventory, and will resume Jan. 5. During the interim the most of their common laborers will be kept in employment.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special from Berlin says that the commander of one of the German vessels that were seized by a Spanish man-of-war in the Sooloo Archipelago and carried to Manilla, writes home that himself and the crew were sent to prison and kept there for two months, receiving very harsh treatment at the hands of the Spanish officials. This dispatch also says that the public feeling in Germany is much excited over the seizure of the vessels, and the fullest satisfaction for the insult to the German flag is demanded.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Last night several hundred men marched, cheering and shouting, to the Plaza de Armes, and gathering in front of the Captain-General's palace, gave noisy expressions to their dissatisfaction at the departure of the Virginius, and their disapproval of the course of the prominent persons who favored the delivery of the vessel. Two Spaniards who endeavored to pacify the mob were rudely hustled about, and several shots, believed to be accidental, were fired. The crowd lingered around the palace till midnight, when Capt.-Gen. Jovellar addressed them, and prevailed upon them to go to their homes.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Cape of Good Hope advices to the 17th of November, report that near Natal a band of natives, led by a chief, are committing many excesses, and the Government has sent volunteers against them. The son of the Colonial Secretary was killed in a late skirmish.

[*Herald Cable Special.*]

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Advices from the Gold coast state that Sir Garnett Wolseley was on board the ship Simoon, suffering from fever. He had been ill six days. The medical staff declared the attack slight. The British authorities and native chiefs had determined to enlist forcibly all Fantees as carriers, laborers, and police. The law went into operation Nov. 15. The Ashantes have retreated to Jwassid, a day's march beyond Mandu. All the skirmishes so far have served merely as exercise to the native allies. Until the white troops arrive nothing decisive will take place.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Gen. Dominiquez has assumed command of the forces besieging Cartagena. Yesterday there was a review of all the troops. The bombardment has been temporarily suspended.

FINANCIAL.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The bank statement shows a net gain of $3,002,500 in legal reserve. The banks now hold over $10,000,000 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Money closed up easy at 5 to 6.

Foreign exchange closed firm at 108¾ for prime sixty days' sterling, and 109⅝ for sight.

Gold closed at 110¼, after selling down to 109¾. The market strengthened on cable advices that Germany had demanded satisfaction from Spain for the vessels recently captured. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 7, 5, and 4 per cent, and for borrowing flat. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursements of $1,240,000, and the receipts of $1,712,900 for customs. Specie shipments for the same time were $713,206, principally silver bars. Imports—Dry goods, $614,461; merchandise, $3,903,703.

Governments strong and dull.

State bonds quiet.

The stock market was weak early in the day on a small volume of business, but in the afternoon there was more activity, and speculation was strong in the entire list. The advance ranged from ¼ to 2¼ per cent, and the principal features were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwest, Lake Shore, New York Central, St. Paul, Wabash, and C. C. & I. C. The closing quotations were generally the highest.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	112⅛	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	115	New 5s	111¾
Coupons, '65	115⅜	10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅛	Currency 6s	111¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92⅛	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	39
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	14	N. J. Central	79
Western Union	73⅛	St. Paul	40¾
Quicksilver	27⅛	St. Paul pfd	63¾
Adams Express	89	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	71⅛	Terre Haute	6¼
American Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex	68	Chicago & Alton	95¾
Pacific Mail	39⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
New York Central	95⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	43¾	C., C. & C.	72
Erie pfd	69	C., B. & Q.	95
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	75¾
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	26¼
Michigan Central	74⅛	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	83	Union Pacific stock	31¾
Northwestern	55⅛	Union Pacific bonds	84
Northwestern pfd	69⅛	Central Pacific	94¾
Rock Island	99	Hartford & Erie	2¼
Wabash	52⅜	Del. & Lack	100
Wabash pfd	70		

The Jay Cooke Bankruptcy Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—James N. Kerns, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to-day announces officially that a meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., lately adjudged bankrupts, will be held at the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, on the 15th day of January, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees.

Outstanding Legal-Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $373,221,013.

The Fiske & Hatch Settlement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The claim of $94,000 held by the Hoboken Savings Bank against Fiske & Hatch has been bought by different persons, who are secured by the deposit of Ohio & Chesapeake Railroad stock for $125,000. The buyers also guarantee the payment of depositors of the bank.

THE CROPS.

Comparative Statistics of the Wheat, Corn, and Hog Crops.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 13.—Reports dated Dec. 1 are received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter* correcting and verifying previous estimates indicate for the corn crop of 1873 in comparison with that of 1872, as follows: In the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, and Missouri, which produce in the aggregate over one-half of the entire crop of the United States, there is a total loss of 29⅗ per cent. The heaviest loss is in Kansas, 44 per cent, and the lightest in Wisconsin, 11 per cent. The Illinois is nearly 38 per cent, Iowa over 25 per cent, Ohio nearly 22 per cent, and Missouri 32¾ per cent.

Returns relative to the total quantity of pork fattened for market, as compared with the last, indicates, in the States above mentioned and in Georgia and Arkansas, a total falling off of 10 per cent. Of this, Illinois loses 4 7-10 per cent; Iowa, 4 4-10 per cent; Ohio, 2 per cent; Missouri, 7 3-10; and Wisconsin 7½ per cent.

Correspondents state that in order to supply the demand from packers the reserve of stock hogs has been drawn upon quite extensively, and that as a rule the supply of hogs fit for market is nearly or quite exhausted at points of production.

Partial returns from Illinois, Missouri, and Georgia as to the average of winter wheat sown this season, indicate an average in these States of 8 8-10 per cent over the average sown in the fall of 1872. The condition and prospects in nearly all localities is very much more favorable than in December, 1872.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Battle Creek Teacher is Upheld in Walloping a Pupil.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 13.—For the past two months our city has been considerably disturbed, and much excitement has ensued in consequence of a suit brought against Prof. Montgomery, Superintendent of our public schools, by Peter R. Cousins, to recover damages for an alleged whipping Mr. Cousins's boy had had at the hands of the Professor. The public were pretty evenly divided, though our first citizens sided with the School Board, all of whom were unanimous in justifying Mr. Montgomery's chastisement of the boy. The offense was that of writing obscene sentences upon the side-walk in front of the school-building. As is common in like cases, the most extravagant rumors of the Professor's brutality were sent out to inflame public sentiment, which was kept alive by the postponement of the suit by Mr. Cousins until yesterday. The evidence against the prosecution being so strong, an attempt was made to subdue further action, but, this being strenuously opposed, the trial ended this evening with a unanimous verdict of "No cause of action." This is a deserved triumph of Mr. Montgomery.

The Gilruth Will Case at Davenport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 13.—In the Gilruth will case, in the Circuit Court of this county, a verdict was rendered by the jury to-day, declaring that, while the testator, Rev. James Gilruth, was not insane, the will was procured by fraud. The will, consequently, is set aside, and the property, which is valued at $100,000, will be divided among the heirs by the Court. The case had been on trial ten days.

Vermont Railroad Litigation.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 13.—The application of the Central Vermont Railroad Company for an injunction to restrain the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company from holding or attempting to hold funds due the Central from the lower roads by Trustees, process was granted to-day by Chancellor Royce. It was claimed, however, by the Vermont & Canada Company that they were not attempting to hold funds due the Central Vermont, but funds due J. C. Smith, W. C. Smith, and Joseph Clark, Trustees under the first mortgage, and who alone are defendants in the Massachusetts suit. The injunction, therefore, was limited to funds due the Vermont Central, and is intended to apply to any similar suits that may be brought.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The books and papers of six or eight dry-goods firms have been seized by [illegible] on charges of fraud in the importation of [illegible]

GRAIN-INSPECTION.

A Comparison of State with Board-of-Trade Administration.

The Numerous Evils of the Present System.

Its Injurious Effects upon Chicago.

Non-Realization of the Promise of Greater Security.

The State Machinery a Useless and Expensive Tax upon the Grain-Trade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The enclosed communication was prepared about the 1st inst., immediately after the publication of the report of the committee appointed to investigate alleged irregularities at the Hough Elevator, and the testimony accompanying the report; and held under advisement, and until the publication, in THE TRIBUNE of the 10th inst., of Chief Inspector Harper's annual report to the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses.

IN THAT REMARKABLE DOCUMENT

(remarkable to those familiar with the trade here), the Chief Inspector says:

> I can confidently state that the present system of State grain-inspection is rapidly growing in favor, in consequence of which a strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the system extended to Peoria, Fulton, and Joliet, which are now excluded from the benefits of the system in consequence of the cities-of-100,000-population clause. Not only is the system growing in favor in our own State, but it has attracted the attention of Philadelphia and New York, in consequence of the benefits that could be made to accrue to the grain-trade of the East.

So, I presume, Mr. Editor, at the coming adjourned session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, we may expect, not only Peoria, Fulton, and Joliet will be clamorous for an extension of "the system of State grain-inspection" to those cities, "now deprived of its benefits," but Philadelphia and New York will be sending strong delegations of lobbyists to the Illinois General Assembly to secure the passage of an act extending the benefits of the "State grain-inspection system" to those benighted cities. It is quite certain

THEY HAVE NOTHING LIKE IT NOW,

and may well despair of ever securing an act granting such franchises from either the State of Pennsylvania or New York. Illinois has the patent for the "State" part of it, while the Chicago Board of Trade inaugurated the "system."

Inspection and Warehousing of Grain, and Registration and Cancellation of Warehouse-Receipts, under the State Administration, Reviewed, and Their Efficiency Compared with the Inspection Service under the Administration of the Chicago Board of Trade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The facts developed in the report of the Committee of the Board of Trade appointed by the President of the Board at the special request of R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co., to investigate alleged irregularities at their Elevator, and the testimony accompanying their report and the preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the full Board called to consider the report, altogether are well calculated to provoke

A REVIEW

of the inspection of grain, and the warehousing, registration, and cancellation of warehouse-receipts under State administration, as compared with the Board of Trade administration; and to inquiry whether the promise of greater uniformity and impartiality in inspection of grain, and security to owners of grain and holders of warehouse-receipts, has been realized under State administration more than under Board of Trade administration.

The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved Feb. 18, 1859. Sec. 4 authorizes "said corporation to establish such rules, regulations, and by-laws for the management of their business, and the mode in which it shall be transacted, as they may think proper." Sec. 10 says: "Said corporation shall have power to appoint one or more persons, as they may see fit, to examine, measure, weigh, gauge, or inspect flour, grain, provisions, liquor, lumber, or any other article of produce or traffic commonly dealt in by the members of said corporation," &c.

Under the authority thus conferred in express terms by their charter, the Board of Trade adopted rules and regulations as they deemed just and equitable, and appointed Inspectors to promote the objects had in view, and from time to time adopted such amendments to insure greater security as experience suggested. Amongst the "rules and regulations" adopted, was one appointing a committee of three of the Directors of the Board, styled the Inspection Committee, whose duty it was (for more abundant caution) to

REVIEW THE INSPECTION OF ANY PARCEL OF GRAIN,

on the application of any party feeling aggrieved, or complaining that injustice had been done, and to supervise the inspection of grain generally.

In April, 1870, with a view to prevent the issue of fictitious or fraudulent warehouse-receipts, the Board established a registration system; and, in order to secure the registration of all warehouse-receipts, adopted a rule, that "No warehouse-receipt for grain shall be deliverable on sales or contracts, unless they shall have been registered by an officer duly appointed for that purpose." The importance of cancellation of warehouse-receipts, in order to prevent the reissue of receipts on which the grain had once been delivered, was not overlooked, but no warrant could be found in their charter for attempting to regulate warehouses, and prevent the delivery of grain on receipts not registered for cancellation. Negotiations had been attempted with warehouse-managers, looking to a mutual arrangement to effect that object, and with fair prospects of success, when the State authorities, by taking one of the most important franchises conferred by the charter,

ASSUMED THE INSPECTION OF GRAIN IN CHICAGO

(and in no other part of the State),—not the appointment of Inspectors merely, but went into the inspection-business, collecting the inspection fees (if any precedent can be found for this action in the legislation of any other State, it would be well to publish it). It is not contended that the inspection and grading of grain under Board of Trade management were always free from errors, but no doubt they aimed to secure uniformity and impartiality; and, whenever complaint was made, the case was promptly investigated, and, if errors had been committed, they were immediately corrected by the Chief Inspector, or by the Inspection Committee, to whom an appeal was taken; and, on the whole, it is believed the inspection of grain was reasonably satisfactory under the Board of Trade management; and the warehousing, receiving, and delivery of grain as satisfactory, at least, as it has since been under State authority.

LET US INQUIRE:

First—Have the State authorities introduced any improvement on the system inaugurated by the Board of Trade? (It is quite true that the General Assembly enacted laws to regulate the warehousing of grain, and providing for registration and cancellation of warehouse-receipts; but have any of the provisions of these laws observed, either by the warehouse-managers or the officers appointed by State authority to execute the laws?)

Second—Have the officers provided for in the laws of the General Assembly been appointed with sole reference to their fitness and capacity to discharge the duties required?

Third—Have the State officers corrected any abuses previously existing?

Fourth—Have the grades of grain been improved, or confidence in the uniformity and integrity of Chicago inspection been established in foreign markets?

Fifth—Has the system been established and enforced so as to prevent fraudulent issue, overissue, or reissue of warehouse-receipts?

Sixth—Have the laws enacted to regulate warehouses and their management been enforced?

Seventh—Have the State officers in the inspection and registration departments detected and exposed any of the many irregularities that have been developed under their management, since the State authorities assumed the business?

Eighth—Have the expenses attending the inspection of grain been diminished under State management?

It is now about two years and a half since the State authorities assumed the inspection and grading of grain and registration of warehouse-receipts. The only plea which can justify this arbitrary interference with the details of the trade and commerce of the country, on the part of the State, is to prevent fraud and promote the general good of the people.

HAVE THESE OBJECTS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED?

and does the result justify the State in assuming the business legitimately pertaining to the Board of Trade?

The facts are, the State authorities adopted substantially the same rules and regulations for grading and inspection of grain as practiced by the Board of Trade, omitting the important regulations of the Board of Trade that provided an Inspection Committee, to whom parties feeling aggrieved (that injustice had been done) could appeal for redress. This Committee of Appeals was added some four or five months ago,—the State appointing for Chairman of the Committee a very estimable gentleman, whose experience in the grain-trade is limited, and who, it is believed, does not claim to be an expert judge of grain, and, therefore, is ill-qualified to overrule the judgment of an experienced Inspector. The General Assembly also enacted laws providing for the regulation and cancellation of warehouse-receipts, such as the Board of Trade inaugurated,—also defining the duties and responsibilities of warehouse-managers,—and appointed officers to see that the laws are enforced. But the testimony reported by the Committee appointed to investigate alleged irregularities at the Hough Elevator shows that

THE LAW IS NOT ENFORCED.

The testimony of the Registrar before the Committee is:

"I told Mr. Wright if the investigation was to take the scope of an inquiry into the way all this thing was done in my office, and in the Inspector's office, &c., that I hesitated somewhat in going into it, and for this reason: That it would very naturally occur to almost anybody that the thing was very loosely managed in my office, in canceling these receipts, and incidentally registering them. But, when the State assumed the inspection and registration, &c., and I went into the office, I, of course, carried out that system for something like a year, and I saw that what was termed these Inspectors' reports were, after all, a good deal of a farce; that we had to depend upon the elevator-men for the information anyway" (pages 39 and 40).

It further appears from the Registrar's testimony that the Messrs. Hough issued warehouse-receipts representing six boat-loads of corn that never went into the Elevators. These warehouse-receipts were duly registered,—certified as genuine by the official stamp of the State. Suppose these receipts had been issued by Munn & Scott, and there was no George Armour & Co. to step in and save the public from loss. It is easy to see the law, unless it can be enforced,

IS A DANGEROUS ONE,

misleading the public; and it may be a question if the State would not be liable to make good the fictitious or fraudulent receipts,—the official stamp of the State having given them currency and credit.

At page 93, the Registrar testifies: "Cancellation in my office is of no practical utility.' In view of such testimony as this,—and there is abundance of this tenor in the Committee's report,—it is not surprising the Registrar should 'hesitate somewhat in going into an inquiry into the way all this thing is done in my office, and into the Inspector's office," etc.; "that it would very naturally occur to almost anybody that the thing was very loosely managed," etc.

From the foregoing, and the testimony of other gentlemen, including warehouse-managers, it is quite evident the State authorities have not introduced any improvement in conducting the business; and that the laws enacted to govern warehousing of grain, and registration and cancellation of warehouse-receipts,

ARE NOT ENFORCED,

and particularly the law requiring warehouse-managers to take out license, and give bonds in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties and a full and unreserved compliance with all laws of the State in relation thereto. It is equally clear the State officers have not corrected any abuses previously existing. From the testimony before the Committee, and accompanying their report, it is not only evident that the law relating to the duties of warehouse-managers is daily disregarded, but the testimony of the Registrar (page 60) shows that some of them, at least, avowed their purpose to

DISREGARD THE LAWS.

The Registrar, meeting Mr. Munn (of the firm of Munn & Scott), says to him: "'Munn, you see I have got the appointment of Registrar, and now I shall have to put you fellows through.' 'Well,' says he (Munn), 'what are you going to do about it?' 'Well,' says I, 'I am going to make you conform to the laws as well as I can.' 'Well,' says he (Munn), 'I shan't pay any attention to the law at all,'" etc. In view of this frank avowal of Mr. Munn, that he (or his firm) would not pay any attention to the law, it might seem strange that there is no evidence of extra vigilance on the part of the State officers to prevent the frauds by that firm that were so startlingly developed some months later, amounting to several hundred thousand bushels of grain short in their elevators, and for which they had hypothecated their warehouse-receipts to bankers for loans of money.

If further evidence is wanting that the public are not protected against fraud under the State management of registration and cancellation of warehouse-receipts,

WE HAVE IT

in this testimony of the State Registrar, page 95, when he says: "The law specifically provides that we shall say 'registered for cancellation' on the face" (of warehouse-receipts). The Chairman suggests, "It is only with a view of protecting the public." The Registrar replies, "The protection of the public is not accomplished, as sure as you live." It seems to me this answer of the State Registrar concedes the whole question. Grain is shipped out of elevators without return and cancellation of receipts for corresponding amounts. Split receipts are registered while the original receipts are outstanding, and fictitious receipts receive the State indorsement as genuine. What further testimony is required to show the absurdity of State registrations and management?

Have the officers provided for in the laws been appointed with sole reference to

THEIR FITNESS AND CAPACITY

to discharge the duties required?

The testimony of the State Registrar, taken by the Committee of the Board of Trade, and accompanying their report, before referred to, will enable every one who has read it to judge of his fitness for the office to which he was appointed.

Whatever may be said in behalf of the present incumbent of the office of Chief Inspector of Grain, it will not, it is believed, be contended that he possesses the first and most essential qualification for an intelligent discharge of the duties of Chief Inspector of Grain. If he is not an expert judge of grain, he is incompetent to supervise, advise, confirm, or overrule the judgment of his subordinates, whom he has appointed (with the advice and consent of the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses), if such appointments have been made with a proper regard to their fitness, by experience and other necessary qualifications, for the duties of Inspectors of Grain. However gentlemanly, courteous, and obliging he may be, these accomplishments will not compensate for the lack of judgment necessary to an intelligent discharge of the duties of Chief Inspector of Grain.

It may be the Governor was justified in appointing him, as it is understood he was highly recommended by influential politicians, but "political influence" was the very thing most feared and deprecated in these appointments when the State assumed the inspection of grain. In a matter of so much importance to every material interest in the Northwest generally, and to the trade and commerce of Chicago particularly, it would seem the inspection of grain, and all needful regulations of the trade, might be

WISELY AND SAFELY

left in the hands of the trade whose highest interests would be best served under such just regulations as would secure the greatest amount of the trade,—and especially so when it is remembered that those engaged in the trade in Chicago are surrounded with competitors for the grain-trade,—should Chicago dealers be left free to adopt measures to checkmate competitors on either side.

The Chief Inspector of Grain at Chicago may be said to almost fix the price of grain. His power for good or evil is immense. It does not cease with establishing the grade of a certain car-load. The grading must be impartial to be just between buyer and seller, and uniform in order that both country shippers and Eastern buyers may know, when they ship to Chicago, or order purchases made in Chicago, just what quality of grain they sell or will receive on their orders.

It is true, the law (with characteristic inconsistency on this subject) requires the Governor to "appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a suitable person, who shall not be a member of the Board of Trade," etc., a "Chief Inspector." It will appear strange to many that membership of the Board of Trade

SHOULD DISQUALIFY A PERSON

for holding the office of Chief Inspector; it might occur to them that, amongst the members of the Board of Trade, some person might be found whose long experience in handling grain peculiarly fits him for an intelligent discharge of the duties of that office. An intelligent merchant would not be likely to seek for an expert bookkeeper in a blacksmith-shop. But, since the law requires the Governor to seek outside the trade where the most competent talent for the office would be most likely to be found, perhaps the appointment was as good as the trade could expect. In these remarks, it is not intended to criticise the action of the Governor, who was restricted by the terms of the law (most offensive to the members of the Board of Trade) in making his selection for Chief Inspector; or the character of his appointee, because the Governor was so restricted.

Have the grades of grain been improved, or confidence in the uniformity and integrity of Chicago inspection been established in foreign markets?

It is not expected the Chief Inspector will improve the general quality of the crop; but, fortunately, the general quality of the crops of 1872 and 1873 was exceptionally good, and, therefore, highly favorable for establishing and maintaining a high standard for Chicago inspection; and yet we find Chicago No. 2 wheat daily quoted in the New York market 4 to 5 cents

LESS THAN MILWAUKEE NO 2 WHEAT.

This inferiority of Chicago wheat does not arise from any restrictions in the rules for inspection established by the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses. It is no doubt true that a large proportion of this Milwaukee wheat is received from Minnesota, the balance from Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., and averages a better quality than the Iowa; while Chicago receives from the same States, but a less proportion of the whole from Minnesota than Milwaukee. But, making all due allowance for this, there should not, with proper care in grading, be more than 2 cents difference in quality in favor of Milwaukee wheat. The very serious damage to the trade in Chicago arising from want of uniformity in the quality of No. 2 wheat will readily appear when it is known that exporters in New York have purchased very largely in Milwaukee since the 1st of August last, while it is difficult to induce exporters to send orders to Chicago for wheat at a cost, laid down in New York, of 5 cents per bushel less than they will pay for Milwaukee wheat; and the reason they assign is this: "If we purchase in Milwaukee, we know what we will get; if we order in Chicago, we don't know; sometimes it is fair quality, but inferior to Milwaukee, and sometimes it is very inferior; it is not of uniform quality." And that this complaint is well-founded, we have the testimony of several Chicago dealers who spent several weeks in New York during the last fall, and to whom New York dealers expressed this

WANT OF CONFIDENCE

in Chicago inspection. From the uniform good quality of the last wheat-crops, it is hard to believe there is any necessity for so wide a difference in price; and it certainly is not creditable to the Chicago Chief Inspector, nor profitable to Chicago dealers. If our grades were improved and uniform, each grade would command a higher price, and the higher price would draw more wheat to the Chicago market, and orders from Eastern markets for it, while the country shipper would realize as much or more money for his wheat.

The estimate in which the difference in the quality of Milwaukee and Chicago wheat is held is not confined to New York dealers, but is noted and quoted in every market, both in this country and in Europe, and greatly to the detriment of the Chicago trade. New York exporters receive their orders from Liverpool, Glasgow, and other European markets, for Milwaukee wheat. It is easy to see how this discrimination against Chicago wheat operates to prevent, or at least to limit, orders for Chicago wheat direct from European markets, while we are endeavoring to establish direct trade. The proper inspection, and uniformity in grading of grain, are of

VASTLY MORE IMPORTANCE

to the general trade and commerce of Chicago than who shall be Governor of Illinois. As the produce of the country marketed here is, to a great extent, the basis of the trade and commerce of Chicago, and as the produce is received from six or eight different States in the Northwest, and the trade of Chicago goes out by the same channels that the produce comes in, this trade is only retained in Chicago so long as Chicago can draw to this market the products of these States. The spring wheat grown in the Northwestern States, the past two years, was uniformly good, although differing in qualities to some extent, owing to different climate and soil in different States. Chicago and Milwaukee receiving most of their wheat from the same States,—Milwaukee receiving more from Minnesota than Chicago receives from that State, and Chicago receiving more from Iowa than Milwaukee receives from that State, the difference in the quality of the wheat grown in the two States named constitute the difference mainly in the proportion respectively received at the two markets, but

WILL NOT JUSTIFY

the difference in price made in Eastern markets in favor of Milwaukee wheat; in fact, "Iowa wheat ungraded" is frequently quoted in the New York market higher than Chicago No. 2, which indicates a want of confidence in Chicago inspection.

Have the State officers appointed to execute the laws relating to inspection of grain and registration of warehouse-receipts detected any of the numerous irregularities or frauds developed under their administration. If they have, the public have not been advised of the particular case. In the case of Hugh Maher, whose elevator was burned down in 1872, the insurance companies had claims presented for a much larger quantity of grain than the Iowa Elevator could possibly contain. This led to an investigation, when it was discovered that large quantities of corn had been lent and shipped out without receipts being returned, as the law requires. The inquiry naturally arises here: Did the Inspector at that house report these shipments. If he did, the Registrar's book would have shown shipments were being made without the receipts being canceled for corresponding amounts, and the Registrar was at fault for not sounding the alarm or making report to the Commissioners. If the Inspector at the Elevator did not report the shipments, the delinquency was in the Inspection Department. Both being appointees by State authority, the

STATE AUTHORITIES WERE AT FAULT,

and are responsible to the public, who were misled by relying upon State officials for protection against frauds of this character.

On making this discovery, the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses ordered the Chief Inspector to measure the grain in all the elevators in the city, and compare with the Registrar's book, in order to verify the integrity of the warehouse-management. The result of this measurement of grain in the elevators proved to be as much a farce as the Registrar, in his evidence, pronounced registration to be.

If any suspicion was entertained by the trade, against any elevator firm, that all was not right, it was entertained against

MUNN & SCOTT,

who were the managers of four elevators and were extensive shippers of grain. On announcing to them his orders from the Commissioners, to measure the grain in all the elevators, the Chief Inspector was requested by them to leave their elevators until the last, as it might look like suspecting them of improprieties if he were to commence measuring their elevators first. Their request was complied with. Measurement was made at all the elevators, and, as far as the public are advised, all appeared to be correct, or substantially correct. A few weeks later, Munn & Scott announced to the Board of Trade that they had transferred their elevator interest to George Armour & Co., who would honor their outstanding receipts. At the same time, George Armour & Co. announced that they had assumed the management of the Munn & Scott elevators; but it was remarked that they did not, in this announcement, promise to honor all Munn & Scott's outstanding debts, although it is understood they did very quietly and honorably retire Munn & Scott's receipts for several hundred thousand bushels of grain, which had been hypothecated to bankers as security for money loaned M. & S., for which there was no grain in the elevators. After these fraudulent receipts of Munn & Scott had been retired, so that no panic in the market would follow the announcement, a few weeks after George Armour & Co. assumed the management of the Munn & Scott Elevators, it was first whispered on 'Change that the Registrar was posting on the bulletin-board considerable more grain than there actually was in the Munn & Scott elevators, when another investigation was had, and the facts developed that the Munn & Scott elevators were

SHORT TO A LARGE AMOUNT,

of both wheat and corn. The Chief Inspector was requested to rise and explain, he having but recently measured the grain in all the elevators. It then came out that the measurement of grain in these elevators was made by or under the supervision of the Chief Inspector's chief assistant, who was formerly employed as track-inspector at one of the Munn & Scott elevators, and was discharged for some reason, but, in about two months after his discharge, was reinstated at the urgent solicitation of Munn & Scott, and some of their friends. It was now explained that, during the interval from the time the order of the Commissioners to measure grain in the elevators was received until the Chief Inspector's assistant got around to the Munn & Scott elevator,

FALSE BOTTOMS

had been placed in several of the bins near the top, so that, with a thin covering of grain on these false bottoms, the bins appeared to be full, when, in fact, they only contained the thin covering on the false bottoms; and, by this fraud, the measurement was returned for a bin full (or nearly full) of grain. The discovery of this deficiency was no doubt made by George Armour & Co. while they were retiring Munn & Scott's receipts, and the announcement prudently withheld from the public until the fraudulent receipts were retired and promulgation of the facts could not create a panic in the market, and entail heavy losses on dealers on the Board of Trade.

It may be proper to state here that Messrs. George Armour & Co., are understood to be part owners in some, if not all, of the Munn & Scott elevators, and hence felt bound to retire their warehouse receipts. But suppose they had not been liable as part owners in the elevators, or pecuniarily able to retire these fraudulent Munn & Scott receipts,

WOULD THE STATE BE LIABLE

to the holders of the receipts bearing the official stamp of the State that the grain represented therein had actually been received into the elevators which the State had assumed to regulate and control, and having received the inspection fees for inspecting the same when it was taken in the elevator?

More recently, it was discovered by some one, and the fact alluded to in the newspapers, that irregularities prevailed in

R. M. & O. S. HOUGH & CO.'S ELEVATOR.

Irritated by the newspaper criticisms, Messrs. Hough & Co. addressed a note to the President of the Board of Trade, referring to the newspaper articles, and asking him to appoint a Committee to investigate. While an investigation of those charges, no doubt, properly belongs to the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses, it is understood the Board of Trade has not assumed any control of the inspection of grain, or registration of warehouse-receipts, since the State authorities assumed the inspection, etc., and disclaims any and all responsibility for any errors or irregularities that may occur in these departments; but, some of the members of the firm of R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co., being members of the Board of Trade, and, as members of the Board of Trade, being subject to the rules of the Board, the President, it is understood, felt bound to comply with their request for the appointment of a committee to investigate, not knowing what such investigation might develop. This Committee, after patient investigation, and taking a large amount of testimony, made their report, accompanied by the testimony entire, which they make part of their report.

After quoting Sec. 25 of the Warehouse act, approved April 25, 1871, which makes it a penal offense for warehousemen to issue warehouse-receipts in any respect fraudulent, or shipping out of grain by warehousemen without a return and cancellation of outstanding receipts for the full amount they shipped, they proceed: "In this investigation it appears, from the evidence of Stephen Clary, the State Registrar of warehouse receipts, and John H. Allen, his deputy, that Messrs. R. M. & O. S. Hough & Co., in common with all other elevator proprietors in this city, have, in their conduct of the business,

PRACTICALLY IGNORED

the provisions of the above section of the Warehouse act. This fact, so far as the general practice amongst all Chicago elevators is concerned, is confirmed by the evidence of Murry Nelson, embraced in the testimony herewith submitted." The Committee then proceed to detail evidence of specific acts by the Messrs. Hough in violation of the 25th section of the act above quoted, and then, commenting on the prevailing disregard of the law, remarks: "Considering the past and the present, we shall be justified in the inference, that what has happened many times, and indeed has become almost a chronic infliction, will continue to happen; that a system which permits such license presents no obstacle to possibly greater irregularities to any yet complained of."

It is not the purpose of this communication to approve the wisdom of the Warehouse law, or to condemn it, but to show that the promise held out to the public of greater security under the State administration of the inspection of grain, and the laws and regulations established by State authority,

HAS NOT BEEN REALIZED,

nor accomplished the end proposed; that the whole machinery introduced by the State Administration is a useless and expensive tax on the grain trade. Whether it arises from defect in the law, or from error in the appointment of agents to see that the laws are executed, the result is the same. The warehousemen claim that the law is unconstitutional and oppressive, and, therefore, they are not bound to observe it.

The expenses of the Inspection-office under Board of Trade administration were: For Chief Inspector's salary, including expense for horse and buggy, $3,400; two clerks, $1,000 each, and one clerk, $600 per annum; a messenger, with horse and buggy, $1,200; total, $7,200. They were not under the necessity of employing an "Assistant Chief-Inspector" to perform the duties of Chief Inspector. The registration had been in operation only a little over a year, and was experimental only. The expenses of that department are omitted in the comparison. Track and House Inspectors were employed according as the amount of business required; but, as policy and justice dictated, expert Inspectors were retained whether business was pressing or not,—all the time at fair wages—

UNDER STATE ADMINISTRATION,

it is understood the Chief Inspector receives a salary of $3,500, and the expense for horse and buggy added (probably $500 more); Chief Assistant Inspector (to do the chief work), $2,500; Chief Clerk, $1,800; one clerk, $1,500; one at $1,200; a Collector, $800 (it is understood the salary of the $1,500 clerk has recently been reduced to $1,200, owing to the panic); and messenger, with horse and buggy, $1,000; total office expenses (corresponding to the same department under Board of Trade), $13,300—or $6,100 more than was expended in the same department under Board of Trade administration.

It is possible there may be some slight inaccuracies in the comparison of office-expenses, but they are believed to be substantially correct. If it is claimed that more grain has been received during the past two years than while the Board of Trade conducted the business, the answer is, the increased business would require an increased number of men as Track and House Inspectors or Assistants, and ought not to increase the office-expenses.

And now, Mr. Editor, if, under State administration, the State laws are disregarded, the inspection of grain is not uniform, no confidence has been established in foreign markets in the integrity of Chicago inspection, no additional security is afforded owners of grain or holders of warehouse-receipts, none of the numerous irregularities that have been developed under the State administration have been detected by the State officers appointed to execute the laws, and there has been no saving of expense in conducting the inspection of grain,

WHAT JUSTIFICATION

can the State authorities offer, better than political expediency, for interfering and assuming the details of any one branch of the trade and commerce of the State, that would not equally apply if they chose to establish a wholesale and retail trade in dry goods, groceries, or any other branch of trade?

M.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1873.

Congressional Manners.

It was a decidedly funny sight after Mr. Blaine's election was announced to see him escorted to the chair by the long-haired, Indian-looking Maynard of Tennessee and the Louis-Napoleon-looking Fernando Wood. The House is such a rowdy-looking assemblage that when they put on airs or attempt anything like dignity it is as good as a farce. To-day, while the vote was being taken for Speaker, a boorish member stretched his form at full length upon two desks in the centre of the hall, while he talked to another member. There, in the diplomatic gallery, sat the French Minister and wife, the English Minister, and the Japanese who have come here to study our ways. There were hundreds of distinguished ladies and gentlemen present to witness this violation of good manners. If these men have no self-respect, then there should be some rules for good behavior adopted. The Speaker might call from the chair: The gentleman from Arkansas will please sit on the chair, and not make a bed of his desk. The gentleman from Missouri will please put his feet on the floor, and not elevate them above his head. The gentlemen will find a lunch-room convenient, and are forbidden to pare their apples while the House is in session, and throw the peelings on the floor. Everything now looks so clean and handsome that it seems a pity that it should so soon become defaced.—*Louisville Courier-Journal's Washington Letter.*

Utilizing the Magneto-Electric Light.

A citizen of St. Petersburg, Russia, is said to have overcome the difficulties in the way of applying the magneto-electric light to the purposes of general illumination. He has constructed a machine, rotated by a three-horse power engine, which, he declares, can keep several hundred lamps going, the lights being regulated by a simple contrivance. Hitherto, the want of steadiness has been objectionable, and was caused by its dependence on the uniform proximity of two carbon points, which, when heated by the current and exposed to the air, were rapidly burned away. In this invention, only one piece of charcoal is necessary. This is connected with the magneto-electric machine, and inclosed in a glass tube from which the air is extracted. The tube is then filled with gas, which will not combine with the charcoal at a high temperature, and hermetically sealed. On the machine being set in motion, the charcoal becomes gradually and equally heated, and emits a soft, steady light, which will burn at the bottom of a mine, or even at the bottom of a river, as readily as in a street-lamp, and at about one-fifth of the cost of coal-gas. The discovery is immediately to be tested in several of the large Continental cities.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL WEEK

Of the OPERA IN ENGLISH by the Celebrated

KELLOGG TROUPE

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE LAST WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 15 (by special request),

TROVATORE.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as LEONORA. Mrs. SEGUIN, JOS. MAAS, W. CARLTON, G. HALL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16. Mozart's Immortal Opera,

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

Joint appearance of the three Prima Donnas, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mrs. JENNY VANZANDT, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, W. CARLTON, ED. SEGUIN, HENRY PEAKES, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17,

FRA DIAVOLO.

Mrs. VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, WILFORD MORGAN, W. H. TILLA, ED. SEGUIN, H. PEAKES, G. HALL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18,

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

(With the same Grand Cast).

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—Benefit of Miss KELLOGG,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG as....LUCIA. Mr. HABELMANN, W. CARLTON, G. HALL, &c.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,

FAREWELL MATINEE

FAUST.

Mrs. JENNY VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. HABELMANN, CARLTON, and PEAKES.

SATURDAY EVENING,

GRAND FAREWELL KELLOGG NIGHT,

A Great Representation.

THE WHOLE KELLOGG COMPANY

In an Admirable Entertainment.

FRANK A. HOWSON..........................Conductor.

Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Farewell to Lydia Thompson.

Last season and last time ever in Chicago—Full Repertoire and Nightly Change.

Monday.............................BLUE BEARD
Tuesday............................KENILWORTH
Wednesday..........................ROBIN HOOD
Matinee............................AMY ROBSART
Thursday...........................MEPHISTO
Friday—Grand Complimentary Benefit.........LURLINE
Monday, Dec. 22—Mr. SOTHERN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,

LOTTA,

IN HER NEW AND SPARKLING COMEDY,

ZIP,

With Songs, Dances, and General Mirth. Every night and Saturday Matinee. Secure your seats.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Complete and entire change of programme. First time of the Extravagant Burlesque and Operatic Sketch, entitled THE DOOM OF THE FUMPOOZLEUM. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble, in new specialties. The whole to conclude with the Comic Sketch, entitled

MORE SUITORS THAN ONE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

BRADLAUGH,

THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH REPUBLICAN.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, DEC. 16.

"The Republican Movement in England."

Tickets, 50 and 75 cts., for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at Box Office, Music Hall.

Carpenter & Sheldon.

Y. M. C. A. READINGS.

By C. DALE ARMSTRONG.

Centenary M. E. Church, Tuesday Eve., Dec. 16. Wabash-av. M. E. Church, Thursday Eve., Dec. 18. Admittance 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. N. B.—Members not in arrears for dues admitted free. Tickets for sale at W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.'s, 113 State-st.; Emerson & Stott's, 229 West Madison-st.; Bliss & Sharp's, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 97 West Randolph-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

GROW'S OPERA HALL.

A NEW CHAMPION, that is 15 inches shorter than Tom Thumb, and weighs only 20 lbs., in his 18th year, JOHN M. LEWIS, the "Wisconsin Liliput," will make his first appearance in Chicago at Grow's Opera Hall (517 West Madison-st.), Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 15 and 16, 1873, under the auspices of Mr. William Hughes, accompanied by classical and popular music. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Every Evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the Young American Actor

MARIUS TUROK,

In the Thrilling Drama, LIGHTNING BOB.

Monday, Dec. 22—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

And information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

What Shall We Do To-Night?

—OR—

SOCIAL AMUSEMENTS

FOR EVENING PARTIES.

This elegant book affords an almost inexhaustible fund of AMUSEMENT FOR EVENING PARTIES, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, and all FESTIVE OCCASIONS, ingeniously grouped together so as to furnish a complete and ever-varying entertainment for

TWENTY-SIX EVENINGS.

Embellished with over 100 descriptive and explanatory Engravings, and containing 366 pages, 12mo, extra cloth, $2.

***The above book is for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail to any address, free of postage, upon receipt of the price. Send all orders to

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers,

No. 18 Ann-st., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO

Terms, $50 a year. Partial course in proportion. Four Lectures per day for nine months, by Judges LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, and HENRY BOOTH, and Profs. V. B. DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS. Visitors invited.

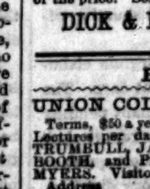
Address V. B. DENSLOW,

Tribune Building, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY, 460 Michigan-av. Second session commencing Dec. 15. English, French, German, and Music thoroughly taught. Sewing and Embroidery a daily study. MRS. H. SIMONS, Principal.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,

MECHANIC,

MANUFACTURER,

MERCHANT,

BANKER,

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	∥11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St, Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:40 p. m.	*‡6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA......................Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........................Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA...........................Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece..........Dec. 13 | Italy..........Dec. 27
Spain...........Dec. 20 | Canada.........Jan. 3

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..................................Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....6.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Grand English Opera-Troupe. "Trovatore."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Blue Beard" and "The Heathen Chinee."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Marius Turek. "Lightning Bob."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Doom of the Funlousium." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GROW'S OPERA HALL—No. 517 West Madison street. John M. Lewis, "The Wisconsin Liliput."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 15, 1873.

Several Democratic members of the California Legislature now express the opinion that Gov. Booth will be elected to the United States Senate. The election occurs to-morrow, and the timidity shown by both Democrats and Republicans in bringing forward opposing candidates seems to warrant the prediction of Gov. Booth's success.

The statement is now made that the Atlantic & Pacific will join the Texas & Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies in their raid upon Congress to secure the guarantee of their bonds. Already news begins to come of the formation and *personnel* of the lobby. The amount of bonds for which a guarantee will be asked will not, it is said, fall short of $200,000,000.

Spain seems to have got itself into a serious complication with the German Empire. The crew of one of the German vessels seized in the Sooloo Archipelago by a Spanish man-of-war were imprisoned for two months, and harshly treated by the Spanish authorities. It is rumored that Germany will demand satisfaction which may induce the Spaniards to turn some of their superfluous rage from America to Germany.

While the Secretary of the Treasury is calling for an increase of taxes to meet the deficit in the revenues, it is deliberately proposed in the Senate to add a cool million to the $4,000,000 extra appropriation for the navy passed by the House on Friday last. Even Mr. Robeson asked for the additional million only in case of war. Whom are we to fight on the seas, now that Spain has ceded all our demands?

It is announced that the Virginius will be surrendered to the Americans at the port of Bahia Honda to-morrow, where she has already been taken. The survivors of her crew will be delivered at the same time and place. The Spanish officials in Cuba must now feel a greater assurance of their power in the island than they did a few weeks ago, since it has been decided to court-martial the ringleaders of the demonstration made at Havana against the surrender.

The people of Pittsburgh have taken steps to protect themselves against official misappropriations by appointing, at a public meeting, a Committee of Forty to watch the public interests. Aside from this general measure, the same meeting called upon the entire Board of Water Commissioners to resign, on account of the misappropriation of their bonds, which were deposited with the National Trust Company while it was in a failing condition, and demand a suit for the recovery of the money. They also demand that the bonds of the depositories where the city money is left shall be increased from $300,000 to $2,000,000.

Two separate injunctions have been issued in Logan County of this State, one at the instance of the Town of Oran, and the other at that of West Lincoln, temporarily restraining the Town Collectors from levying a tax for the payment of interest on the bonds issued by these townships to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The amount of bonds issued by Oran Township was $25,000. Though the injunction is only temporary and the proceeding a preliminary one, it opens a judicial investigation into the affairs of the road, which will probably be as searching as that in the case of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road. It is safe to assume that other towns and counties will resort to similar proceedings in relation to other roads.

And now the Carlinville *Democrat* is beginning to understand the practical working of the recent increase in the State assessment for the benefit of the holders of the railroad-aid bonds. Macoupin County has no railroad-aid debt; Sangamon County has a large one. The tax on Macoupin County goes into the State Treasury; three-fifths of the State tax on Sangamon County is paid over to the bondholders. The deficit in the State Treasury has to be made good by an increased tax on Macoupin and other counties. The *Democrat* has figured up that the extra tax levied for this purpose on Macoupin County is $14,000 annually, which that paper correctly states Macoupin will have to raise "to pay the bonds given by Sangamon and other counties to swindling railroad corporations." We propose shortly to publish a table showing the amount which each county in the State will have to contribute to pay other people's debts.

The Chicago produce markets were very irregular on Saturday, with a fair aggregate of sales, but most of them speculative. Mess pork was in fair demand, and advanced 37½c per brl, but closed tame at $14.65@14.70 cash, and $15.-00@15.25 seller February. Lard was active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.45@8.50 cash, and $8.80 seller February. Meats were more active and a shade firmer, at 5⅝c for shoulders, 6⅞@6⅛c for short ribs, 7c for short clear, all boxed, and 8¾@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive, but 2c higher, with 94c bid per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and firmer, closing at $5.75@5.80 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and unchanged, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and somewhat firmer, closing at $1.16 cash, and $1.17¼ seller January. Corn was less active and firmer, closing at 54c cash, and 54⅛c seller January. Oats were less active and weak, closing firmer at 39c cash, and 39⅛c seller January. Rye was quiet and 1c lower, at 78@79c. Barley was quiet and steady, closing at $1.40 for No. 2, and $1.03 for No. 3. Live hogs were active and higher, closing firm at $4.70@5.15. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and without quotable change.

The platform of the Iowa State Grange, as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, differs very materially from that recently adopted by the State Granges of Illinois, in that it is confined almost exclusively to the educational influences of the organization, and leaves public and political questions for consideration and discussion elsewhere. The resolutions recommend the establishment of a circulating library for every subordinate Grange, and that a newspaper be published under the auspices of the Grange, having three leading departments,—one for adult males, one for adult females, and one for the younger members of the family. It is also recommended that the education of the farmers' children be more practical, giving special attention to those branches pertaining to agriculture and horticulture, such as agricultural chemistry, botany, natural philosophy, etc. To this end the Grange pledges itself to secure a modification of the school laws that will bring about the desired reform.

A full account will be found elsewhere of the consecration at Christ Church of the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, now Associate Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The ceremony, which differs in some essentials from that of the regular Episcopal Church, was performed by Bishop Cummins, and the church was not large enough to hold all the people who desired to assist at it. The matter suggests the likelihood of another case of church separation, indicated in the dispatches from Brooklyn, N. Y. The Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs) and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church (Dr. Buddington) have condemned the Plymouth Church resolutions, introduced by Mr. Beecher, declaring immunity for his church from all other church discipline save what his own congregation wish to enforce. It looks as though Mr. Beecher will be forced to formally declare his separation from the Congregational Church. As a matter of fact, he, if not his congregation, has long held an independent position.

The death of Judge Samuel Nelson, until recently an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, though sudden, was not unexpected. He was born in New York State in 1792, and was, therefore, over 80 years of age at the time of his death. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Tyler, in 1845, and served nearly twenty-seven years, and has thus joined in many of the most important and famous decisions made by that tribunal. His whole life was one of rigid application. He was graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, when 19 years old, commenced the study of law immediately, and afterwards devoted himself to his profession in Courtland County, New York. His first appearance in public life was as a Presidential Elector in 1820, and, the same year, he was appointed Postmaster of Courtland Village. He was first chosen to the Bench in 1823, and, from that time to the day of his retirement, he occupied a judicial position. He was eight years Judge of the Circuit Court, six years Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, eight years Chief-Justice of the same Court, and, while occupying that position in 1837, was appointed to the United States Supreme Bench. He was retired at his own request about a year ago, under the law authorizing retirement after a certain term of service, and his place was filled by the appointment of Judge Ward Hunt.

The disclosure published elsewhere regarding the defalcation of the City Treasurer, Mr. David A. Gage, amply justifies all the charges brought against him by his opponents in the recent city election. It also justifies a change in the City Government. Having supported Mr. Gage in good faith, and having disbelieved the charges preferred against him until a few days ago, when we learned the real facts from one of his bondsmen, we are now free to acknowledge that the People's Party were right from the beginning, so far as they made their campaign on the demand that the city moneys be counted. Mr. Gage is a defaulter. A manful acceptance of all the consequences of his acts is the best way out of his present difficulties. We believe that he has sufficient property to pay everything he owes to the city in time. Certainly that, added to the security of his official bond, is sufficient. Meanwhile he has placed the City Government in grave embarrassments. The semi-annual interest on the city debt, amounting to some $450,000, falls due within fifteen days, and must be met at all hazards and at whatever cost. Suit must be entered upon Mr. Gage's bond, and this will probably lead to a full disclosure of the use made of the missing funds. It is not necessary to say anything to add to the pain and mortification which this disclosure has brought upon Mr. Gage and all his friends. They must accept the facts as they are, and abide the consequences.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury on the one hand, and the House Committee of Ways and Means on the other, seem to have got into a snarl upon the policy of increasing taxation to meet the expenditures of the Government. The Committee of Ways and Means are of the opinion—which is shared by the country at large—that the falling off in receipts of revenue should be met by a reduction of public expenditures rather than by increased taxation. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, desire to adopt the opposite policy—that is, to meet the deficit by increasing taxation. Their schedule of relief embraces the restoration of the duties on tea and coffee, which would yield about $20,000,000 per annum; an increased tax of 10 cents a gallon on distilled spirits, $7,000,000; 4 cents additional on tobacco, $4,000,000; illuminating material (gas and petroleum), $250,000; gross receipts of railroads, $6,000,000; of steamboats, $600,000; insurance companies, $1,300,000; telegraph companies, $250,000; express companies, $500,000; making in the aggregate $42,000,000; and, if this is not enough, then the Commissioner of Internal Revenue proposes to restore the stamps on legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, &c., which will increase this aggregate to $52,000,000. The question is, therefore, How is this deficit to be met,—by economy to that amount or taxation to that amount upon the people, who are already overburdened and struggling with might and main to recover from the effects of the recent panic?

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June, 1875, by the Secretary of the Treasury, are $319,191,000. In the list of items calling for this expenditure there are but three, viz.: pensions, $30,480,000; interest on the public debt, $98,000,000, and interest on the Pacific Railway bonds, amounting to $3,875,000, which cannot be changed. Every other expenditure, except the salaries of Judges, can be reduced. The deficit can be made good, in other words, by cutting down the $186,836,000 which are left, about one-quarter. In the estimates for next year we find the item of $22,000,000 for "sinking fund." That can be knocked out without any difficulty. The annual amount due to the sinking fund has been anticipated by bond-purchases for ten or twenty years to come. Leaving this out, there is only $21,000,000 to be shaved off the general appropriations. If the Committee on Appropriations will take the same view as the Committee of Ways and Means, and cut their cloth to suit the condition of the finances, there will be no difficulty in meeting the deficit in revenue by reducing the estimated expenditure that amount. Just at the present, when people are struggling with their own affairs, is no time to increase taxation in order to meet the extravagant ideas of Government officials. There must be a limit to such financial riot, and it is as good a time now as it ever will be to put a stop to it. If the money is not raised, it will not be spent. If the taxation is increased, the money will be spent and, worse than that, wasted. To tax the people fifty millions more, is only tantamount to throwing away fifty millions. The people will stand by the Ways and Means Committee, therefore, in the position they have taken (if they adhere to it). If the Administration cannot economize twenty-one millions out of the one hundred and fifty-seven millions of estimated expenditure, deducting the sinking fund, then it is time they stepped aside and made room for those who can.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PARTY.

The support of Fernando Wood by the majority of the Democrats in Congress as their candidate for Speaker, has done more to destroy the faith of those who still clung to the Democratic party than any other event that has happened during all the years of party decay. Had Fernando Wood been the Democratic candidate under ordinary circumstances, it would have been bad enough. He is intimately associated in the minds of the people with the most evil doings of the old Tammany Democracy. Whether as Mayor of New York City, or representative in Congress of the Tammany Ring, he has always had a bad eminence. But, in addition to all this, Fernando Wood was made the caucus candidate *because* he was the chief salary-grabber among the Democrats. A resolution introduced into the caucus condemning the salary-grab was voted down, and Mr. Wood was thereupon chosen as the Democratic leader in the House. It was an act of party suicide. It was a daring defiance of those who have remained by the party to the very last. It added insult to injury. It will never be forgiven.

The indignation of the people finds expression on all sides. The most confiding, faithful, and hard-headed Democrats have now abandoned their traditions and surrendered their hopes. We find evidence of this not only in individual denunciation of the action, but in the repudiation of the party by Western journals that have heretofore been uncompromisingly Democratic in their politics. The Havana (Ill.) *Democratic Clarion* reminds its readers of its long and constant attachment to the party, and recounts its fidelity during all the suspicions, and trials, and defeats of the past twelve years. But it can hold out no longer. The support of Fernando Wood as the Democratic leader of the House has at last opened its eyes to the truth. It recognizes now that the Democratic party, according to its power and opportunity, is as guilty as the Republican party, and it calls upon all friends of reform "to organize *under a new name*, that the tide of corruption may be stayed, and the country restored to political purity and honesty in official stations." The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Democrat*, which has heretofore been loyal to the old party, says that honest men can no longer sustain the organization, and adds: "There will be a new party formed which will have for its platform all the better planks in the Democratic creed. The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Times*, commenting on the action, charges plainly that the Democrats "sold their birthright for a mess of pottage from the majority party in Congress, and betrayed the rank and file of their party." And so on. The impression seems to be that there is nothing left for Fernando Wood and his associates to do but join the Republican party, and the appointment of Mr. Wood to the Ways and Means Committee seems to indicate that the Republican party is nothing loth.

HOW THE SALARY-GRAB WORKS.

The House of the Forty-second Congress, in its closing hours, declared a Democrat entitled to the seat for Florida, and unseated a Republican. The House then proceeded to enact the salary-grab. Now, as the unseated Florida member had settled his pay-account for two years, lacking two days, at the old rate ($5,000 a year and mileage), it occurred to an honest Pennsylvanian, who voted for the grab, that under the retroactive new rate the newly-seated Florida member would lift $15,000. So it was provided, upon this discovery, that in contested cases a *de facto* member should draw pay from the beginning of his term, while a *de jure* member should have pay only from the beginning of his service. It was elsewhere provided to have salaries begin and run on in advance of an organization by Congress, and that pay for contested or vacant seats should accumulate with the disbursing-officer. Let us see how this works.

There are two seats for West Virginia claimed by Democrats elected on different days. The House does not recognize any claimant pending a report on the case. Suppose this report shall be, as is not improbable, that the whole question be remitted to the people of those districts. They will elect Democrats, so the House is in no hurry and will have them wait until the regular October election to save needless expense in these hard times. All this while these people are unrepresented in Congress, but their Representatives, being seated next December, will find accumulated back-pay awaiting them, $13,125 to each, and they *must take it* under the construction of the law by great constitutional lawyers of the Senate—they are even "demagogues" if they do not take it. The grab allows no saving to the people for seats in Congress that are not occupied.

James Brooks died in April, and Samuel S. Cox was elected his successor in November. Mr. Brooks' pay-account ran to the day of his death. Here, then, was a sum of money invested for services that had not been and cannot be rendered. But, admitting that advance pay is the correct thing, even with such risks of life, there was for some months after Mr. Brooks died a vacancy in Congress and no Congress in session. Should anybody have pay for this? Mr. Cox was elected, who had virtuously refunded back-pay for a period when he was an actual Congressman; yet Mr. Cox confesses in the House that he has fobbed $3,030 of unearned back-pay for a period when he was not even a Congressman-elect! No wonder Mr. Cox sits down in shame and confusion. The cheese in the trap had caught even a would-be salary-reformer.

The House has seated as Representative for the Shreveport (La.) District one who, at best, was only elected to to take the chances of a deceased claimant. Though not elected until Nov. 24 of this year, this seated Representative draws back-pay from March last. Suppose the House shall hereafter on its oath declare, even as tardily as in the Florida case, that this Shreveport man had no rights at all; that Davidson (living), not Peters (dead), was elected in 1872. The effect of the grab-law is that the man unseated and declared never entitled to his seat has had pay not only for what time he actually sat in the House, but also the unearned back-pay ($5,625), covering a period when he was not even prospectively a claimant to the seat. Thus the grab-law inexorably gives all the unearned back-pay to that one of two claimants who, if unseated, is thereby declared not entitled to it.

The House has seated other claimants, notably Shanks, of Indiana, "without prejudice to the contestant." But the seated claimant, before ever he begins to make good his case in the Committee on Elections, walks straight for his back-pay, though the House may next week, or next month, or not until next year, act upon a report which unseats him. There was a good deal of back-pay ($1,165,000) attached to the act in its first application to the Forty-second Congress, and some little of it has been refunded. It should not be forgotten that the back-pay in the act, as applied to the Forty-third Congress, is $2,115,000, and that hardly a dollar of it has been refunded. The back-pay of the Forty-second Congress was for services already paid for. The back-pay of the Forty-third Congress is for services never rendered.

The people have made a test of this question, and they will not be less inclined to enforce it because Congress seeks evasion by subterfuge. They will both pursue and enforce it, even to the bitter end. From being a test merely it will become an issue, and, unlike some other political issues, this is one that the simplest can understand, that even he who runs may read. It is, directly: Whether a President and Congress are chosen to perform in office their own sweet wills, or to do as commanded by their masters. In the attitude the President and Congress have assumed and are defiant to maintain, how many of these Congressmen shall withstand the blast of next November? How much better will it fare with the President himself when his turn comes?

"DEATH IN THE POT."

A few weeks ago, the *American Grocer* called attention to the fact that certain parties are selling what purports to be sugar sirup, but is really an artificial product, obtained by the chemical action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) upon some of several substances which consist principally of the essential material of wood fibre. There are reasons for believing that the manufacture and sale and consumption of this vile substitute for the genuine article is much more general than would be believed by any one who had not personally investigated the matter. It is probable that nearly 50 per cent of the material, which, under the alluring names of golden sirup, silver drips, &c., enters largely into consumption at the breakfast-table, especially in winter, is an artificial product of the chemist's skill, and contains rank poison. The writer has recently tested some samples of "very fine" sirup, served out to families, and found them to contain the oil of vitriol in dangerous quantity.

The substance thus operated upon is called Lignine by the chemists. It is the basis of the fibre of wood, and exists almost pure in undressed cotton and linen. Hence old rags, and other equally objectionable refuse substances, form the material out of which this bogus sirup is made. Revolting as are the associations called up by this fact, a very much more serious objection is found in the sulphuric acid, which still lurks in the sirup, and manifests its presence there when subjected to suitable chemical test. When it is known that this acid is an active corrosive poison to the human organism, one may well shudder at the idea of being murdered by inches at the table with poisoned sweets. It is enough to make one regard the sirup-cup with horror like that exhibited by the sons of the prophets, when they exclaimed to Elisha, "Oh! thou man of God: there is death in the pot!"

The artificial production of sugar from starch has long been practiced. It is only a hundred years (1773) since Lavoisier discovered the composition of water,—a fact which lies at the foundation of the immense superstructure now known as chemistry. But the starch of grain was converted into the sugar of malt, by artificial means, long before that time. And the cheaper methods of obtaining sugar from starch, discovered since then, are equally harmless, and almost equally free from objection. But these processes do not satisfy the greed of the present day; and so sirup-makers now resort to sawdust, rags, and possibly to many other kinds of vegetable fibre, from which they may develop the sirup by the aid of powerful acids. These changes are effected in the natural growth of the vegetable; but there the acids are all eliminated in the process, and the alkalies left in the fibrous structure of the plant.

The character of these changes forms a very interesting group of facts in organic chemistry, and they are so simple as to be easily presented to the ordinary mind, though not *understood* by the most profound philosopher. It has been proved by chemical analysis, many times repeated, and by many different investigators, that the essential substance of wood fibre (Lignine), starch, and the different kinds of sugar, differ in their composition only as they contain more or less of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion in which those gases unite to form water. Thus, a pound of Lignine is composed of 8 ounces of carbon and 8 ounces of water. Adding 2 ounces of water, we have the *constituents* of 18 ounces of starch. Another ounce of water gives 19 ounces of cane sugar, or sugar-gum; which differ only in the *arrangement* of their component molecules. Add one more ounce of water, and we have 20 ounces of milk-sugar; still another ounce gives ergot-sugar. One more ounce of water gives us 22 ounces of grape-sugar, which, therefore, consists of half a pound of carbon and seven-eighths of a pound of water; or the proportion of 12 atoms of carbon, 14 atoms of oxygen, and 28 atoms of hydrogen, the relative weights of the atoms being 21, 16, and 1. That is, with the same base, of 12 atoms of carbon, weighing as much as 8 molecules of water, we have, by weight:

Material	equals	*Carbon*	*and Water.*
Lignine		8	8
Starch		8	10
Cane-Sugar (crystallized)		8	11
Gum (dextrine)		8	11
Milk-Sugar		8	12
Ergot-sugar		8	13
Grape-Sugar		8	14

It should be borne in mind that these elements are *chemically* united to form the different substances in the above list. We may *mix* starch with the required quantity of water; but the mechanical mixture will not form any one of the above kinds of sugar, until the atoms have been induced to unite chemically. The conversion of the starch of barley into the sugar of malt, is effected by first wetting the grain and then heating it; the superfluous moisture being removed by drying, when the process of chemical union has advanced to the required stage. The change can also be effected by treatment with sulphuric acid. A small quantity of the acid is mixed with water, in which the starch is boiled for some time. Under this treatment the starch first changes into dextrine, and afterwards into grape-sugar; but we cannot obtain cane-sugar by this artificial process, as the atoms will not arrange themself in the required order. Cane-sugar crystallizes readily, while grape-sugar does not, though two of the molecules of water may be removed from the latter without altering its general character, making what is known as "dry grape-sugar" (carbon 12, oxygen 12, hydrogen 24, atoms). Hence the crystallized sugar we buy is natural; the artificial product being sold as sirup.

If carbonate of lime be added to the grape-sugar (sirup) it takes up the sulphuric acid; and the resulting combination may then be removed from the mass by the mechanical process of filtering.

To make sugar sirup direct from Lignine requires the exercise of much more chemical energy than in making it from starch; though less costly, owing to the relative cheapness of the material used. It requires the use of a far greater proportion of sulphuric acid in the water, for which it has an affinity so intense that if Lignine be placed in the undiluted acid it parts with its water and becomes a mere mass of (black) carbon. The Lignine is steeped in a strong solution of the acid, which is kept cool till the dextrine is formed, and then the process of boiling develops the sirup from the dextrine.

And herein lies the great danger of eating the sirup made from Lignine; especially to the tender constitutions of children, who use much more sirup than robust men. The quantity of the acid used in the process is so great that it is very difficult to separate all of it from the sirup; we may almost say it is impossible to do it by any present method, in manufacturing the sirup on a large scale. The consequence is, that a portion of the acid generally remains to imperil the stomachs and intestines of those who eat the villainous mixture, which is generally of so vile an origin that the gorge of the eater would rise at it if he only knew the material from which it is made.

There can really be no more serious objection to the use of sirup made from starch than to the eating of crystallized sugar, which has been purified by passing through animal albumen; because the dangerous acid is all removed. The other stuff is so perilous to human health that those who manufacture it, and those who knowingly vend it, ought to be sent to the Penitentiary for life, as conspirators against the bodily welfare of society. And the evil is so great that no one should dare to take the risk of selling this sirup. Fortunately it is easy to bring it to the test. A small quantity of the muriate, or nitrate, of baryta, mixed with water, makes a clear solution. If to this be added a small quantity of sulphuric acid, a white precipitate is formed, which is insoluble in water. Tannin also gives a black precipitate; unless, perhaps, if the acid have been neutralized by albumen. If the sirup will stand these tests, it may be sold and eaten with safety. If not, it should be thrown away, and its vendors prosecuted as modern Borgias.

THE RAILROAD-GRAB LAW.

Little by little and item by item the Springfield papers have let out the facts concerning the action of the State officers in imposing upon the people of Illinois the excessive assessment and tax of 1873. For several months, THE TRIBUNE insisted that this whole proceeding of an extraordinary assessment,—a sudden increase in the State valuation from $500,000,000 to over $1,300,000,000,—was inspired in the interest of the holders of the railroad-aid bonds, obtained from the people of various local communities to build up such corporations as the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley and the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Companies. These bonds were falling into ill-repute; towns and counties were failing to pay interest, and the holders were unable to "unload." The Grab law gave them only the State tax on the increase in the assessment over 1868,—and the margin was a very small one. An increase in the assessment from $475,000,000 in 1868, to $1,341,000,000 in 1873, had for its object no other purpose than to enable the State Auditor to levy on the people of the State generally a tax of at least $1,000,000 annually to pay the interest on these bonds. In all the discussions, the Springfield organs of the bondholders resented any reference to the Railroad-Grab law and accused THE TRIBUNE of an effort to prejudice the public mind by "lugging in that law," which they said had no bearing on the matter. Finally, when we took the Auditor's own certificates of the rate of taxation, and showed that he had levied over $1,100,000 more tax than the statute allowed him to do, and demanded for what purpose the illegal and extraordinary levy was made, the Springfield organs were compelled to admit that the extra tax was levied upon the whole State to pay the interest on the railroad-aid bonds. Subsequently we learned by accident that the Auditor had certified a special tax upon all the towns and counties owing railroad-aid debts for the full amount of the interest on these bonds; and that this levy of special tax in the aggregate exceeded $1,000,000. This levy of two separate and distinct taxes for the same object was an additional evidence of the influence exercised at Springfield by the holders of the ill-gotten bonds, and the exposure has attracted attention all over the State.

The Springfield *Journal* now admits that the special tax is to pay the interest on the bonds, while the tax levied *on the State at large* is to pay the principal of these bonds. That paper contends that, under the fifth section of the Grab law of 1869, "The diverted State tax, viz., State tax on railroad property and an increase of valuation over 1868, and what may be left over of the special interest tax, may be applied to the payment of the principal of registered bonds." And, after stating the probable amount of State taxes to be diverted from the levy of 1873, says:

> Although this will, at the end of the next year, be in the Treasury to the credit of the several local interest funds, the law expressly prohibits the Auditor from taking it into account in making his levy,—the object plainly being to allow the several counties, cities, or towns to use this credit to *retire a portion of the principal of their registered* [railroad-aid] *debt if they so elect.*

The fifth section of the Grab law gives the people in whose name these fraudulent bonds have been issued no choice in the matter; the bondholders were too smart to let the people have anything to say respecting the use of the money. That section provides that, in case of a surplus revenue over the amount of interest due, the surplus "shall be applied to the payment of the principal of said bonds," if presented; or the "Treasurer shall purchase the same in open market at not more than par."

Now, it is not difficult to imagine that a very large amount of these bonds may be held by persons living in and around Springfield. These bonds, as an investment, taking all the chances of fraud and illegality connected with their issue, have not been worth over 40 or 50 cents on the dollar. The interest on these bonds is about $1,000,000. There will be a surplus from last year's levy, so the *Journal* states, of $350,000. There will be received from the special interest tax $1,100,000, and from the fraudulent levy on the State at large $1,100,000 more, making altogether $2,550,000 applicable to the payment of one year's interest. This being paid, there will be $1,550,000 surplus, with which the Treasurer can purchase or redeem, at not more than par, that amount of the principal of the bonds. It will be seen what a good thing there is in store for somebody—a year's interest cash in hand, and 100 cents on the dollar for a bond, heretofore not worth 50 cents, and in daily danger of being canceled as void, or as fraudulent, forged, or dishonestly obtained, by the Courts. If this little transaction were done in Wall street or Washington, there would be one universal howl of indignation all over the land. We shall soon see how the people of Illinois regard it.

In the November issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Victor Bonnet, an eminent French economic authority, has an elaborate article intended to show the danger to which France is exposed of a flood of silver and of a loss of its gold upon a return to specie payments. The supply of silver in France is somewhat larger than the $500,000 with which Secretary Richardson undertook his plan of resuming specie payments. M. Bonnet calculates the number of five-franc pieces to be 1,500,000,000, nearly equal to $1,500,000,000! This stock is increasing by coinage at the rate of 50,000 pieces a day, an increase of 15,000,000 pieces a year. The stock of French gold is 4,000,000,000 francs. M. Bonnet proposes to stop the coinage of any more five-franc pieces, and to limit silver payments, as legal-tender, to 50 francs. He calculates that 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 of francs will be necessary for actual circulation. To settle the enormous war indemnity France had to export but 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 francs of coin. The rest was paid by exchange, sales of foreign stock, and foreign subscriptions to French loans. The double standard of gold fixed by the French law at 15½ to 1, subjects France, M. Bonnet thinks, to her greatest financial danger. This double standard gives other nations the opportunity of paying France for her exports in silver, and demanding gold for its imports. This danger can be avoided only by "demonetizing silver," a step which should be delayed no longer. The accumulation of five-franc pieces already numbers 1,500,000,000, which increases with delay and thereby heightens the danger of depreciation.

DEATH OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

We received at a late hour last night the intelligence of Prof. Agassiz' death, which the dispatches of the last few days have led the public to expect. Prof. Agassiz was stricken with paralysis about a week ago, but retained his faculties unimpaired up till Saturday. Then, for the first time, his intellect was dimmed, and, with him, the man was dead when the brains were out. His death was unquestionably hastened by his unremitting labor of the past few years. He expired at Boston at 10¼ o'clock yesterday evening.

There has been no name more conspicuous in the records of pure science of late years than that of Prof. Agassiz. His contributions to scientific progress have been of a broad and varied character in themselves, and his treatment of all matters which have come under his observation have partaken of the vividness which peculiarly characterizes the modern school of scientists, from whom he differed in many other respects. His long residence in this country and his close identification with American interests have won for him not only sincere admiration but something like affection from all those who have watched his earnest devotion and unaffected learning. His various expeditions have added a valued store both to our science and our literature, and he has been a national pride in freely giving the American people the benefit of his research and triumphs.

LOUIS JOHN RUDOLPH AGASSIZ is a descendant of an old French Protestant family, and his ancestors were among the Huguenots driven from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, who was a clergyman, as were his forefathers for six generations, settled in a canton of Switzerland near Neuchatel, where Agassiz was born May 28, 1807. His early education was conducted under the guidance of his mother, who was a woman of superior intelligence and culture. After a few years schooling in the Canton of Berne, he entered the Academy of Lausanne, and subsequently passed two years in Zurich, where he had decided to follow the profession of medicine. Then he removed to the University of Heidelberg, and not long after to the University of Munich, at both of which he enjoyed the instructions of the most eminent men of the day in science and philosophy. His association with the professors was unusually intimate. He lived in the same house with Doellinger, the founder of modern philosophy, and it was here that he commenced his study of the embryonic development of animals, which was destined to become the field of his most important contributions to science in later life.

Agassiz's first prominent recognition in the scientific world was secured by his contribution of the ichthyological part of Martius' great work on Brazil, prepared after his exploration of that country. The book was published in Latin, and the fact that Martius selected Agassiz to prepare one of the most important portions of it, and that Agassiz did the work in the most admirable manner, brought him at once into a scientific prominence that the work of long years in a less striking connection might not have gained for him. After this, Agassiz gave up all idea of practicing medicine and resolved to devote himself to scientific pursuits. He was poor, but submitted to Cotta, the publisher, the material he had collected for a work on "Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," which made so favorable an impression on Cotta's mind that he advanced the young savan money enough to live on while he proceeded with his work. While engaged at it, he took out two degrees of Doctor,—one, Doctor of Philosophy, at Erlangen; and the other, Doctor of Medicine, at Munich. His study of the living fishes led him on to the investigation of the fossil species. He gave up seven years of his life to preliminary investigation before he published anything on the subject, and it was three years more before the publication was finished. He visited all the principal museums of Europe in the course of his investigation, and so commended himself on all sides by his devotion and talents that he was accorded every facility, and even received money contributions to aid him in his work. He explored the principal rivers and lakes of Europe, and always had an artist with him to make accurate drawings. When he met Humboldt and Cuvier, these collections won for him their favor, and the former even offered to relinquish to him all his own collections in the same field of research. It is interesting to recall these circumstances as showing the exacting nature of scientific research and the loyalty which Agassiz brought to it from the very outset. Long before the publication of his work on fishes, he received the appointment of Professor of Natural History in the reorganized College at Neuchatel. The results of his investigations ramified through various departments of science, and his generalizations have stood the test of time. They led him directly to the conclusion, based upon scientific facts, of a Superior Intelligence, which alone could establish and maintain so harmonious a system as he found in all the realms of the deep and the past which he had explored. It was during these researches that he demonstrated the continued progress in the development through the four classes of vertebrates and ending with man. He read therein, according to his own words, "the existance of a personal God, author of all things, ruler of the universe, and dispenser of all good."

We may here enumerate his principal works, a mere list of which will give an adequate idea of his industry. He first published, in 1834, his "Prodromus of the Echinoderms." His "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes," which he commenced publishing it 1839, was not finished till 1840, but it included his "Researches on Fossil Fishes." Shortly after appeared his "Nomenclator Zoologicus," which was a complete scientific index to Zoology, followed by a more extensive work, the "Bibliotheca Zoologiæ et Geologiæ." His other prominent works are: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology" (1848), "Principles of Zoology" (1848), "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," "Journey in Brazil" (1868). Besides these, he has furnished a large number of lectures, reports, and essays, all of which have a distinct value. His "Studies of the Glaciers" is deserving of special mention. It was published in 1840, with plates, and is a most graphic description of the glacial phenomena in the Alps. It did more than any other of his works to make him popularly known in Europe, and promulgated a new theory concerning the post-tertiary formation of the globe, which radically changed the prevailing ideas of the day. He spent eight summers in these researches, and some of his descriptions are remarkable for their brilliancy and vividness.

Prof. Agassiz came to the United States in 1846. His first work in this country was to deliver a series of lectures in the Lowell Institute, Boston. In December, 1847, he accepted the position of Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Scientific School at Cambridge,—a position which he occupied to the time of his death. He has been connected in the meantime with several important surveys and expeditions, extending along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Valley of the Mississippi, the Lake Superior region, and the Rocky Mountains. He first came to this country to make himself familiar with its natural history and geology, but his reception was so cordial that he decided to pass the remainder of his days with the Americans. At the same time, he received every acknowledgment from European monarchs, museums, and universities of his eminent attainments. A few months ago, Mr. Anderson, of New York, gave him Penikese Island, and also a large sum of money for the foundation of a School of Natural History, for which Agassiz had the most enthusiastic hopes. The saddest reflection on his death at the present time is that he has been deprived of a realization of the grandest project of his life.

Prof. Agassiz's greatest scientific achievements have probably been in the department of Embryology. He was the discoverer of the phenomenon that the human embryo passes successively through all the stages of fish, reptile, bird, and mammal. All other embryos take the forms immediately preceding in the order named. Though the Darwinists have used this discovery as a strong analogical argument in favor of their theories of development they have been steadily antagonized by Prof. Agassiz, who refused to admit that it had the bearing which they gave it. It was his purpose to devote his next course of lectures to the work of demonstrating what he conceived to be the weaknesses and defects of the Darwinian theory. In the January number of the *Atlantic*, just out, there is the first of a series of articles from his pen on the Development hypothesis, in the course of which he says:

> The more I look at the great complex of the animal world, the more sure do I feel that we have not yet reached its hidden meaning, and the more do I regret that the young and ardent spirits of our day give themselves to speculation rather than to close and accurate investigation.
>
> I hope in future articles to show, first, that however broken the geological record may be, there is a complete sequence in many parts of it, from which the character of the succession may be ascertained; secondly, that, since the most exquisitely delicate structures, as well as embryonic phases of growth of the most perishable nature, have been preserved from very early deposits, we have no right to infer the disappearance of types because their absence disproves some favorite theory; and, lastly, that there is no evidence of a direct descent of later from earlier species in the geological succession of animals.

Prof. Agassiz was a big-hearted man who was loved by all who had the good fortune to know him personally. He had but a poor idea of money, and used it only to advance the cause of science, in which he was bound up heart and soul. His name will pass into history as one of the great *savans* of the world, and it is a matter of pride and glory that the treatment he received in this country induced him to make it his adopted home.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Election in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—Thirty-five Democratic members met in caucus at Sacramento last night, but made no nominations for Senator. The Democrats at the Capitol express the opinion that Booth will be elected Tuesday on the first roll-call of each House.

PERSONALS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Gen. G. A. Avery, Montana; the Hon. G. A. Morris, Texas; F. B. Dodd, Esq., New York; M. S. Stubbins, Philadelphia; F. W. West, Memphis. *Pacific Hotel*—The Hon. John Catlin, New York; Judge S. P. Peterson, Ohio; J. W. Wilson, U. S. A.; Gen. S. A. Sampson, Pittsburgh; F. R. Stone, Esq., Philadelphia. *Sherman House*—The Hon. J. W. Holmes, New Jersey; J. S. Scovel, Baltimore; J. W. S. Sampson, Steubenville, O.; S. W. Houghton, Indianapolis; the Hon. Franklin Johnson, Maine.

IN GENERAL.

It is possible that Col. James H. Howe, the new United States Judge, will take up his residence in this city, as he holds court here part of the year.—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*

Judge Anson Miller, one of the most honored citizens of Rockford, who has occupied a prominent place in the affairs of Northern Illinois for many years, is now engaged in preparing a history of Illinois,—a labor for which he is eminently well qualified. The only history of the State we now possess is Ford's, and that is fragmentary, besides extending over no later than 1846 or 1847.

WASHINGT[ON]

Strong Opposition [to the Pro]posed Increa[se of] Taxes.

Richardson's Treasury [Opposi]tion Growing in [...]

Probable Confirmation [...] for Chief-Just[ice]

Mr. Logan Working for [...] Sewing-Machine[...]

Special Dispatch to The Ch[icago Tribune.]

A TRANSPORTATION [...]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The [...] transportation meeting held i[n ...] House of Representatives last [...] rather roughly criticised by Con[...] ers to-day. The meeting was [...] signed by some sixty Western [...] gressmen. When the pie was [...] was developed that it w[...] to waste time in conside[...] cheapening transportation [...] route than the Fort St. Philli[p ...] gentlemen whose names wer[e ...] call now repudiate the meetin[g ...] were dragooned into lending [...] threats that it would be repre[...] were opposed to the improvem[ent ...] gable rivers of the West and [...] chances of re-election impaired [...] many of those who signed the [...] from the meeting, and others [...] left the hall as soon as they dis[...] of the affair.

NAVAL APPROPRIAT[ION]

When the Naval Deficiency [...] House the other day, the amo[unt ...] was $4,000,000. Robeson's ori[ginal ...] for $5,000,000, but he explaine[d ...] priation Committee that $1,0[00,000 ...] be needed unless war shou[ld ...] Upon this understanding [...] dropped the extra million, [...] appropriate it when the [...] should exist. Now that [...] gone to the Senate, Robeson [...] and earth to have the other mil[lion ...] is commented on as rather si[...] the circumstances that the late [...] cloud is about dissipated, and t[...] has become a necessity with the [...] well as with individuals. Co[...] ciate the situation, and it is [...] doubtful if either this approp[riation ...] one to increase the number [...] passed by the Senate in any sh[ape.]

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE[D TAXATION.]

The recommendations which [...] make to-morrow to increase th[e ...] ditional taxation attract muc[h ...] are the subject of private [...] hands. The feeling against [...] matter is quite strong, and pro[...] men of all parties express [...] freely to the effect that th[e ...] commits a grave error in [...] taxes, while at the same time [...] shown on the part of heads of [...] high officials generally, to incr[ease ...] command by cutting down thei[r ...] Administration seems to hav[e ...] economizing in any way. Ne[...] expenditure of the people's [...] indorsed, and the estimates of [...] are largely increased. The [...] these things are done woul[d ...] Government for the benefit [...] than one for the benefit of the [...] There is trouble ahead for t[...] his Secretaries in regard to the [...] tion. One of two things will [...] House—either the Committee [...] Means and Appropriations will [...] gether revise the estimates [...] heads of Departments, or a [...] passed directing those officials [...] own demands. In either case t[...] ble and much frank expressio[n ...] entertained by our leading me[n ...]

DELANO'S CHANCE FOR T[...]

Secretary Delano's friends ar[e ...] energetic in expressing their [...] that Richardson ought to be no[...] at the head of the Treasury. [...] there may be a bare hope that [...] his ear, as Delano can do what [...] at when it comes to influencing [...] It is mentioned in this connec[tion ...] is a man of views and financial [...]

TALK ABOUT THE T[...]

Senator Sherman said to-nigh[t ...] providing for an increase of [...] made by next June, but not bef[ore ...] Secretary Richardson said thi[s ...] had prepared a letter to the Way[s ...] mittee on the subject of the fi[nances ...] of the country, but that he di[d ...] recommendations in it with reg[ard ...] taxation. His document will b[e ...] interest to-morrow.

THE CONFIRMATION OF [...]

is confidently looked for early th[...] opposition have grown weak [...] dent's obstinacy, and have co[...] down gracefully as the best way [...] culty. Republicans are ver[y ...] Grant's persistence in this affair [...] ought to heed the wishes of the [...] party, as represented in the [...] plainly against the appointment [...] firmation will be a clear proof [...] of the President is greater than [...] publican party in the Senate.

THE AIKEN-FELTHOUSEN [...]

On the 4th inst., Senator Log[an ...] petition for William H. Aiken a[nd ...] housen, praying for relief for [...] and useful improvement in s[...] Nearly $1,000,000 had been s[...] viduals named in the petition, a[...] in battling over the new and [...] ments mentioned. The bill on [...] introduced by Mr. Logan [...] plates a seven-year extens[ion ...] for the feeding device for sew[ing ...] the inventors, Messrs. Aiken & [...] Chicago. The patentees foug[ht ...] years against the entire sewin[g ...] est in the courts, and a few yea[rs ...] decision in their favor in the U[...] preme Court. But, while the [...] their patent expired, and, not[...] finally came out victors, their vi[...] of results. They were left [...] the last session of Congress, [...] introduced a bill to extend t[...] backed it up with two petitions [...] of Chicago. It was opposed by [...] of the Committee on Patents, a[nd ...] influence of the New York sewi[ng ...] was suppressed, and no report [...] The opponents of the extens[ion ...] attempted to raise a pool of [...] the manufacturers of [...] and assessed the sum [...] on Finkle & Lyon, but they bo[...] the scheme. The same influence [...] to bear against the passage of [...] sion that proved so potent last [...] ing it in committee. Already a [...] arrived in the city and comm[...] Mr. Logan is determined to g[...] the Committee this time, and, [...] the Senate, it is promised that [...] opponents will be made.

THE TARIFF ON RIB[BONS.]

The Secretary of the Treasury [...] ter to the House of Representativ[es ...] posing a uniform duty of 60 pe[r ...] on certain goods, such as ribbo[ns ...] regard to their commercial cla[ss ...] the component material of ch[...] This is intended to prevent th[...] silk ribbons with a small amo[unt ...] them as cotton ribbons at low d[uty.]

SUCCESSOR TO DEL[ANO.]

Senator Crozier, of Kansas, [...] dates for the Judgeship mad[e ...] ley's resignation. Quite a [...] Kansas people are looking a[...] among them Capt. Toug[...] [...]al.

[To the Associated P[ress.]]

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE[D ...]

[WASH]INGTON, D. C., Dec. [...] [...] a general indisposition [...] [...] to increase taxatio[n ...] [...] the necessity of [...] [...] shown. The recomme[ndations ...] [...]y of the Treasury in [...]

WASHINGTON.

Strong Opposition to the Proposed Increase of Taxes.

Richardson's Treasury Administration Growing in Disfavor.

Probable Confirmation of Williams for Chief-Justice.

Mr. Logan Working for the Distressed Sewing-Machine Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TRANSPORTATION LOBBY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The so-called cheap transportation meeting held in the hall of the House of Representatives last night has been rather roughly criticised by Congressmen and others to-day. The meeting was the result of a call signed by some sixty Western and Southern Congressmen. When the pie was opened, the fact was developed that it was not proposed to waste time in considering means of cheapening transportation by any other route than the Fort St. Phillip Canal. Sever a gentlemen whose names were appended to the call now repudiate the meeting, and say they were dragooned into lending their influence by threats that it would be represented that they were opposed to the improvement of the navigable rivers of the West and South, and their chances of re-election impaired thereby. Very many of those who signed the call staved away from the meeting, and others who did attend left the hall as soon as they discerned the drift of the affair.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

When the Naval Deficiency bill passed the House the other day, the amount appropriated was $4,000,000. Robeson's original demand was for $5,000,000, but he explained to the Appropriation Committee that $1,000,000 would not be needed unless war should be declared. Upon this understanding the Committee dropped the extra million, preferring to appropriate it when the necessity for it should exist. Now that the bill has gone to the Senate, Robeson is moving heaven and earth to have the other million put in. This is commented on as rather singular, in view of the circumstances that the late threatening war-cloud is about dissipated, and that retrenchment has become a necessity with the Government as well as with individuals. Congressmen appreciate the situation, and it is now exceedingly doubtful if either this appropriation bill or the one to increase the number of seamen will be passed by the Senate in any shape.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED TAXATION.

The recommendations which Richardson is to make to-morrow to increase the revenues by additional taxation attract much attention, and are the subject of private discussion on all hands. The feeling against Richardson in the matter is quite strong, and prominent Congressmen of all parties express themselves quite freely to the effect that the Administration commits a grave error in asking additional taxes, while at the same time no disposition is shown on the part of heads of departments, and high officials generally, to increase the money at command by cutting down their expenses. The Administration seems to have no thought of economizing in any way. New schemes for the expenditure of the people's money are freely indorsed, and the estimates of the Department are largely increased. The manner in which these things are done would better befit a Government for the benefit of the governors than one for the benefit of the governed.

There is trouble ahead for the President and his Secretaries in regard to the increase of taxation. One of two things will be done in the House—either the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations will combine, and together revise the estimates submitted by the heads of Departments, or a resolution will be passed directing those officials to cut down their own demands. In either case there will be trouble and much frank expression of strong views entertained by our leading men in both Houses.

DELANO'S CHANCE FOR PROMOTION.

Secretary Delano's friends are said to be quite energetic in expressing their unbiased opinion that Richardson ought to be no longer tolerated at the head of the Treasury. If this be true, there may be a bare hope that Grant will incline his ear, as Delano can do what thousands failed at when it comes to influencing His Excellency. It is mentioned in this connection that Delano is a man of views and financial ability.

TALK ABOUT THE TAXES.

Senator Sherman said to-night that legislation providing for an increase of the taxes may be made by next June, but not before that time.

Secretary Richardson said this evening that he had prepared a letter to the Ways and Means Committee on the subject of the financial condition of the country, but that he did not make any recommendations in it with regard to increased taxation. His document will be looked for with interest to-morrow.

THE CONFIRMATION OF WILLIAMS

is confidently looked for early this week. The opposition have grown weak under the President's obstinacy, and have concluded to come down gracefully as the best way out of the difficulty. Republicans are very indignant at Grant's persistence in this affair, saying that he ought to heed the wishes of the majority of the party, as represented in the Senate, which is plainly against the appointment. Williams' confirmation will be a clear proof that the strength of the President is greater than that of the Republican party in the Senate.

THE AIKEN-FELTHOUSEN PATENT.

On the 4th inst., Senator Logan introduced a petition for William H. Aiken and Jacob D. Felthousen, praying for relief for inventing a new and useful improvement in sewing machines. Nearly $1,000,000 had been spent by the individuals named in the petition, and their enemies in battling over the new and useful improvements mentioned. The bill on the petition was introduced by Mr. Logan. It contemplates a seven-year extension of patent for the feeding device for sewing machines to the inventors, Messrs. Aiken & Felthousen, of Chicago. The patentees fought for eighteen years against the entire sewing-machine interest in the courts, and a few years ago obtained a decision in their favor in the United States Supreme Court. But, while the war was waging, their patent expired, and, notwitstanding they finally came out victors, their victory was barren of results. They were left penniless. At the last session of Congress, Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to extend their patent, and backed it up with two petitions signed by citizens of Chicago. It was opposed by several members of the Committee on Patents, and, through the influence of the New York sewing-machine ring, was suppressed, and no report was ever made. The opponents of the extension last session attempted to raise a pool of $500,000 among the manufacturers of sewing-machines, and assessed the sum of $70,000 on Finkle & Lyon, but they bolted and exposed the scheme. The same influences will be brought to bear against the passage of the bill this session that proved so potent last year in suppressing it in committee. Already a strong lobby has arrived in the city and commenced operations. Mr. Logan is determined to get a report from the Committee this time, and, when once before the Senate, it is promised that some rich developments will be made.

THE TARIFF ON RIBBONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written letter to the House of Representatives, with a bill providing a uniform duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on certain goods, such as ribbons, etc., without regard to their commercial classification, where the component material of chief value is silk. This is intended to prevent the introduction of silk ribbons with a small amount of cotton in them as cotton ribbons at low duty.

SUCCESSOR TO DELAHAY.

Senator Cromer, of Kansas, is urged as a candidate for the Judgeship made vacant by Delahay's resignation. Quite a large number of Kansas people are looking after the appointment, among them Capt. Tough, United States Marshal.

[To the Associated Press.]

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—There is at present a general indisposition among members of Congress to increase taxation. It will not be done unless the necessity of doing so can be clearly shown. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent letter to Representative Dawes will be discussed by the Committee of Ways and Means at their meeting to-morrow. Several members of that Committee said to-day that there would be no hasty action upon the subject. The Treasury Department is somewhat pressed for money, not only by the falling off of revenues, but by extraordinary appropriation of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 for naval purposes, and the approach of the time for the redemption of the $20,000,000 loan of '58.

TIME WASTED ON THE SALARY-GRAB DEBATE.

Several prominent Senators have expressed surprise at the action of the House in devoting so much time to the debate on the salary question, when the country is looking for legislation to relieve the present financial embarrassments, and restore confidence in monetary affairs. The Senate is ready to enter upon legislation at once, and, if possible, afford necessary relief before the holidays. It is certain that there is less disposition in the Senate than in the House to agitate the salary question.

CRIME.

Escape from the Kendall County Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Ill., Dec. 14.—Alfred Terwilager, who has been confined in the Kendall County Jail for some months, waiting the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of larceny, effected his escape last evening by opening the door to his cell with a lead key which he had manufactured during his confinement. Timothy Dolan, who was confined with him on a charge of murder, refused to follow Terwilager, but took a stroll around the yard and returned to his cell and waited till Sheriff Newton went down later in the evening, and found the door wide open. Dolan told the Sheriff all about Terwilager scheming to get out, saying that he (Terwilager) at one time tried to induce Dolan to join him in an effort to knock the Sheriff down while in the cell, and both make their escape. This he declined to do, and only refrained from reporting the matter to the Sheriff on account of fear of injury from Terwilager.

Murders in Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.—A rowdy negro, named Sandy Hunt, shot and killed a negro named Milton Cartwright, here last night, firing three shots into him, two of them after he had fallen.

A white man named Mixer was stabbed and killed yesterday near Saulsbury by a section-man on the railroad. The man was literally cut in pieces.

The Defalcation in Shelby Co., Tenn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.—It is ascertained that the account of Woodward, the defaulting County Trustee, is $125,000 short. He is now believed to be in Europe.

An Aged Pauper Murders His Roommate and Commits Suicide.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 14.—Samuel Hildreth, 69 years of age, yesterday murdered his roommate, Oliver Dalland, aged 72, at the Westford poor-house. He then cut his own throat with a razor, and will probably die. Both have been inmates of the institution for a long time.

Burglaries in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The house of Abraham Mayer was entered by burglars to-night, in the absence of the family, and robbed of $600 worth of jewelry and valuables. This is the third burglary within five days, and indicates an invasion of the city by that class of criminals.

Triple Murder in Boston—A Husband Kills His Wife, His Daughter, and Himself.

Boston (Dec. 11) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

One of the most terrible tragedies ever brought to light agitates New England to-day. The Kimball family consisted of George U. Kimball, his wife, and his step-daughter, the daughter of Mrs. Kimball by a former husband. They resided and kept boarders in a modest-appearing house on the corner of Park and Common streets, Charlestown. It seemed that Mr. Kimball arose at his usual hour in the morning, and, as was his custom, proceeded up-stairs about 6 o'clock to arouse the boarders. Up to this time no noise had been heard in the house, and persons who must have been passing while the terrible deeds were being committed neither heard nor saw anything to attract their attention. At the time he called the boarders one of them remarked that he thought he would lay a while longer, to which Mr. Kimball replied, "You had better come down now."

A few minutes later two of the boarders went down together, and, as they stepped to the door of the parlor, they discovered Mr. Kimball standing in the sitting-room beyond, off of which his chamber opened, in his night-dress, and with a terrible gash in his throat, from which the blood was streaming, while in his hand he held an open razor. Mr. Kimball, on seeing his boarders, motioned for them with the razor to keep back, and not caring to attempt to disarm him, they ran speedily out into the street to summon the police. In a short time Officers Green, Webb, and Pearson were found, and the five quickly returned to the house. On entering the sitting-room a horrible sight met their gaze. Upon the floor, in a pool of blood, lay the unfortunate man. He was not dead, for as Officer Pearson stepped up to him he attempted to get up, at the same time exclaiming, "Damn you, get out of here, or I will cut you too!" He then fell back, weak from the loss of blood. Officers Pearson and Webb attempted to staunch the flow of blood, but either one of the three cuts would have proved fatal, and in five minutes after the officers arrived he was dead.

On entering the sitting-room the officers noticed that Mrs. Kimball was still in bed, apparently asleep, but, upon investigation, she was found to be dead. There were no marks about her person to show in what manner she had been murdered, except a slight discoloration about the throat. From this it is supposed that she was strangled to death. The body lay in a natural position, with the hands crossed upon the breast, and the orderly appearance of the bedclothes showed that the murderer sprang upon her while she was in a sound sleep, and that she died with scarcely a struggle. A handkerchief covered with bloodstains was found by the bedside, which had evidently been used to gag her and prevent her outcry.

Search was then made for the daughter, a young woman of about 17 years, and on opening the door to her bedroom, a very small apartment opening out of the parlor, another horrible sight met the officers' gaze, which caused the stoutest heart among them to quail. The body of the girl was found lying across the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from the body. From the appearance of the bed it is thought that she was awakened before the deed was accomplished, and struggled to save her life, but without avail. This completed the horrible picture, no attempt being made by the murderer to take the life of any of the boarders.

The officers, after learning of the extent of the tragedy, sent for Coroner Bradford, and upon his arrival two notes found by the police upon the centre-table were handed to him, which give a clue to the whole affair. The following is a copy of the most important note, which was written upon a piece of letter paper, and unstained by blood:

This troubel was all don by Rindy teling her somethings that was not true, and my wife scolding every time that I was near her, and to-night When We went to bed She begun again, and fineily my temper got the Best of me. david Nows all about the troubel. I was out thare A short time ago and told Him. rinda is at the bottom of all this. GEO. U. KIMBALL.

The girl was to have been married this evening. The most merciful verdict of public opinion is that the perpetrator of this horrid crime was insane; yet there is evidence that there was method in his madness. It is not meet that we should speak evil of the dead, and only this can be said, there are strange stories current among the boarders in the house in relation to the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball. He was possessed of a bad temper, and she was, unfortunately, in the possession of a jealous nature. The "green-eyed monster, which doth mock the meat it feeds on," laid at the bottom of all the family troubles, and, although no cause seems to have existed for its creation, still it waxed stronger and stronger until the fatal result already chronicled was reached.

Mrs. Kimball was an unreasonable woman sometimes. Although she was a widow when she took Mr. Kimball for a second husband, she took no advantage of her previous experience in married life, and was intolerant. It is said that the blast of jealousy was fanned by the step-daughter, Miranda Wells. She always cherished an ill-feeling toward Mr. Kimball, and busied herself in carrying stories from one to the other, keeping alive the fire that, if let alone, would have quenched itself. It was thus that what was once a pleasant home was turned into a hell upon earth.

Why They Were Wanted.

A country Postmaster in making a requisition on the Department at Washington for 3,000 postal-cards, apologizes for the unusually large number ordered by saying: "You may think that this amount of postal-cards that I send for are great (our office being small), but I will explain it to you. We want them to advertise for a man that was our Town Treasurer and absconded."

THE VIRGINIUS.

Surrender of the Vessel and Prisoners to Be Made at Bahia Honda.

The United States Vessel Dispatch Off for That Port.

No Further Breach of the Peace in Havana.

ADVICES FROM CUBA.

DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—The man-of-war Isabel la Catolica returned to this port yesterday. She left the Virginius in charge of a Spanish gunboat at Bahia Honda.

The Spanish steamer Bazin has sailed from Santiago for Bahia Honda with the Virginius prisoners on board, and is expected to arrive at the latter place to-morrow. It has been arranged that the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the Americans at the same time in the port of Bahia Honda.

HAVANA REMAINS TRANQUIL.

Two battalions of Volunteers are on duty for the preservation of order, and patrols were established throughout the city last night. The ringleaders of the demonstrations on Friday night have been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial.

CAPT.-GEN. JOVELLAR,

in a speech to the Volunteers to-day, declared he knew all good citizens sided with him, and would assist in putting down any disturbance.

THE RECEIVING SHIP.

[New York Tribune Special.]

KEY WEST, Dec. 14.—The Dispatch sails to-night with four officers from the flag-ship Worcester on board, and an extra crew of thirty-nine men from the Pawnee, to receive the Virginius, and probably take her to a Northern port. The Dispatch will carry a full complement of officers, selected from the squadron, to take charge of the Virginius. Naval officers here seem much dissatisfied at the way in which the Spaniards are carrying out the terms of the protocol, and think that proper respect has not been shown his Government in the stealthy departure of the Virginius from Havana, and her surrender at an obscure port.

THE FLOOD.

Freshets in Different Sections of the Country—No Serious Loss of Life or Property Yet Reported.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—The Allegheny River commenced rising yesterday morning. Towards the afternoon it had risen more rapidly than was expected, and about $3,500 worth of lumber, laying unpiled on the bank of Hollisters & Lamm's lumber-yard, in Allegheny, was swept away. Other lumber was carried off, rafts came rushing down with the swift torrent, which now was running at a rate of eight miles an hour. About 2 o'clock there seemed to be a lull, and the Monongahela was stationary. About 4 o'clock, the river again commenced to rise at a marvelous rate, having by 4 o'clock risen to over 20 feet.

At 6 o'clock it was full to the banks on the Allegheny side, and still rising. Later, the warning came that the river was still rising, threatening great destruction to property. By 1 o'clock this morning, the water had risen to twenty-six feet eight inches on Duquesne Way. The water in places ran far over the levee. At the Robison house, the street was impassable, the water having filled the cellar and surrounded the house, going far up Seventh street. The works of the Consolidated Gas Company were submerged, the water putting out their gas and stopping their works. The dam of the new reservoirs, some miles up the Allegheny, was swept away.

On the Allegheny side the river entered the houses, submerging the first stories, and in many cases the second, all along the river. Avenue buildings were flooded, and up several streets passage could only be made by skiffs. This freshet will cause much damage, but how much at present cannot be approximated, for no one was prepared for so sudden and unexpected a rise.

The Monongahela also rose to 25 feet 8 inches, but the current was checked by the force of the counter current coming against it of the Allegheny, at the point where they combine and make the Ohio. To-night the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* offices, the Union Depot, Hotel, Post-Office, and other places of note are contenting themselves with burning candles and lamps because they cannot get gas for the reasons stated above.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14.—The Monongahela River is 24 feet, and falling. The Allegheny is also falling. Both rivers are steadily falling above. No serious loss has been sustained by business men on account of the flood.

THE OHIO RIVER AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 14.—The river about 10 p. m. is about 39 feet, and rising at the rate of one inch per hour. It will be at a stand about midnight. The lower end of the island and the southern portion of the city are submerged. No damage of any consequence has been done in the city, but the loss in the country alongside the stream is great. Fences and outbuildings, hay, corn, and even some stock have been swept away.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE OHIO AND BEAVER RIVERS.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Dec. 14.—The Ohio and Beaver Rivers are higher now than they have been for a number of years, and the damage to property in this neighborhood will be considerable.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The river has risen four feet and is still rising, and some of the upper streams are out of their banks at different places, and considerable destruction of property has taken place. The weather has been clear and warm during the day.

NO APPREHENSIONS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—It has been ascertained that the recent heavy rains have not prevailed extensively south and east of the Ohio River, and a great rise is consequently not expected. The small streams are reported high in all parts of Indiana and Ohio, with damage to crops and in some few cases to bridges, but not making great destruction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—The rain-storm was general on the lines of the P. C. & St. L. R. R., but there is no damage yet. The streams are all overflowing, and the tracks were under water for a short time. The canal at Lock 17 has given away. At Morrow and Fosters, Ohio, there is some damage to crops and private residences by being flooded.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The weather here is between a freeze and a thaw. The prospects of getting all the boats through on the canal is still very doubtful. The question as to who will furnish the money to renew insurance and move forward the grain is occasioning some trouble.

LOST AT SEA.

Memorial Service in New York for Delegates to the Evangelical Alliance Lost on the Ville du Havre.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Services in memory of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, who were lost on board the Ville du Havre, were held this evening in Madison Square Church, corner of Twenty-fourth street. The church was densely packed. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Phillip Schaaf, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Bishop Janes, and the Rev. Drs. Tyng, Murray, and Prime. Dr. Adams stated that collections would be taken up for the families of deceased, and a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Crane and Schaaf, would be appointed to receive contributions during the week.

A BANKRUPT NEWSPAPER.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 14.—The *Daily Globe* of this city has gone into bankruptcy. It has creditors in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other Eastern cities.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The steamer Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Arrived: Adriatic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The agent of the Stettin and Havre Line received information yesterday that the steamer Ernst Moritz Arndt, which ran ashore on the Island of Leeland, got off, and was towed into an English port.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Elections were held to-day in the Departments of Aude, Finistere and Seine et Oise, for members of the Assembly. Partial returns indicate the election of radical candidates in Aude, and two Republicans in Finistere and Seine et Oise.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamer Biafra has arrived at L[…]pool from the Gold Coast. She reports on two British vessels fifty-seven men down with fever. The Biafra had seven deaths on board from typhoid fever.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 14—6 a. m.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* says a complete reconciliation has been effected between Castelar and Salmeron.

A PRIZE-FIGHT.

A Display of Fisticuffs Near Detroit—Michael Kehoe Whipped in Nine Rounds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—To-day at 1 p. m. Michael Kehoe, of Detroit, and Seddons Mouse, of New York, fought a prize-fight in Canada, five miles below Detroit. Mouse won in nine rounds, and 22 minutes, knocking Kehoe out of time. A crowd of sporting men was present from Detroit and Windsor. Mouse is an experienced fighter, while Kehoe is but a novice. There is talk of another match.

CINCINNATI WORKMEN.

They Are Disposed to Be Unruly—A Demand to the Mayor to Be Made To-day.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—The proceedings of the meeting of workingmen at Arbeiter Hall last night were chiefly in German, and most of the assembly were Germans. A report of the meeting represents Carl Rossa, a young man from Austria, as saying that an appeal to arms would have to be made, which was cheered. The Committee to-day are arranging for all unemployed workingmen to meet in Fountain Square at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and march in a mass to Mayor Johnstone and demand work.

DELAHAY'S SUCCESSOR.

The Hon. A. Horton Urged for the Vacant Judgeship in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of the members of the Atchison County Bar, last night, a resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of the Hon. A. Horton to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, and requesting Kansas Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge his appointment. Mr. Horton has also been indorsed by Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, and many influential judicial officers at Washington.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Agassiz.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Prof. Agassiz died this evening at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock.

Judge Thomas, of Fayette County, O.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The *Enquirer's* Lexington special says: The Hon. C. B. Thomas, Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, fell dead suddenly this morning from congestion of the lungs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—For New England and the Middle States, northwesterly to southwesterly winds will prevail, with partly cloudy weather, and but slight changes of temperature. For the South Atlantic States, continued low temperature, northerly winds and generally clear weather. For the Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, continued low but slightly rising temperature, with less pressure and partly cloudy weather. The winds in these districts are gradually shifting to easterly and southerly. For the lake region, light and fresh southerly to westerly winds, with increasing cloudiness and slight rise of temperature. For the Northwest, less pressure, with rising temperature, wind shifting to southerly and southeasterly, with more cloudiness.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nridg	30.30	8	S. E., gentle	0	Clear.
Chicago	30.26	28	S. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.36	36	S. W., light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.20	37	S. W., fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	30.27	25	S. W., light	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.20	30	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Duluth	29.99	23	S. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Escanaba	30.04	31	S. W., fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.68	15	S., fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.25	35	Calm	0	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.27	22	S., light	0	Clear.
Marquette	30.00	30	W.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.24	26	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Pembina	29.84	11	S. E., fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	30.25	34	W., fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	30.07	19	E., fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	30.10	32	S. W., fresh	0	Clear.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Beeves—The week's market was unprofitable, as well as disagreeable, to those engaged in trade. The early attendance consisted of Eastern country dealers and local butchers, whose wants were limited. On the following days, a few Brighton men made their appearance, but were not disposed to purchase liberally. Although New York dealers had experienced a paying market, very few were seen in the yards, by reason of their being unable to get required funds to operate with. The market opened at a decline of full ¼c per lb, live weight, on all grades, and ruled weak and drooping until Friday, when further concessions of ¼c per lb were made. From that time the market was steady, but inactive. The supply of the week was 5,474 head. The average quality was not so good as last week, embracing large numbers of Texas Cherokees and mixed herds. The highest price was 6¾c per lb, which was paid for 8 selected Illinois steers, av 1,403 lbs. The supply of Christmas cattle has been much larger than expected thus far. The finest herd on the ground was that of 75 head belonging to J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill. They are 3 years old, half-breed Durham, and av 1,903 lbs. Prices ran as follows:

Premium	$7.00@7.75
Extra	6.00@6.75
First quality	5.50@6.00
Second quality	5.00@5.50
Third quality	4.00@5.00
Inferior	2.25@3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply has been large, and is much better quality than last week. The market has been fairly active for sheep and lambs, and the sales were more than those of the two previous weeks combined. The Eastern trade demand is good, and there is also inquiry for New York. Sheep, 4@6c; lambs, 5@7c.

[…]viewing Belknap.

A Washington correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "Belknap, the blonde Secretary of War, has a holy horror of newspaper men, and since the Cuban question loomed up they have made his life miserable, if his own statements in this respect are to be credited. He gives a very amusing account of his adventures a few nights ago. It was a cold, blustering night, and he was muffled up and walking rapidly toward the Arlington. At the corner of F street and Pennsylvania avenue, he was hailed by a newspaper man, and asked if there was anything new. Returning a negative answer, he pulled his coat-collar over his face and hurried on. Near the Arlington he met two more newspaper men, who saluted him; but he dashed by them, and thought he had escaped, when he heard some one running after him and calling out, 'Mr. Secretary,' 'Mr. Secretary.' He concluded then to make a visit to a house in the neighborhood, and hastened his pace into a run, thinking to get in the door before being overtaken; but encountering a place where the pavement had been torn up, and which had escaped his notice, he went headlong, and so was captured. He didn't interview, however, worth a cent, as he afterward remarked in describing the event."

An Immense and Growing Business.

By reason of a misunderstanding, THE TRIBUNE stated that the contractors in the shoe-shops of the State Prison at Joliet had forfeited, or were about to forfeit, the contract for prison labor. This was an entire mistake; the contractors, Messrs. M. Selz & Co., of this city, so far from having any intention of giving up the contract, have been obliged to put on fifty additional hands to supply the demand for their goods, and they have not yet quite succeeded in catching up with their orders. They are now employing 350 hands, and are prepared to do more and finer work than ever before. The shoe-shop is the model shop of the prison, using only the best material and turning out the finest work done anywhere, either in or out of prison-walls. The shoes of their manufacture are in demand throughout the whole Northwest, having drawn hither a trade which formerly went East. They ship as far east as Ohio, and their trade would not permit them for a moment to think of relinquishing their contract. Their expectation is to make over 20,000 cases during the coming year.

THE PULPIT.

Dedication of Trinity Chapel.

Sermon by the Rector, the Rev. Edward Sullivan.

The Free Religionists at the West Side Opera-House.

Gerald Massey's Lecture on Jesus.

DEDICATION OF TRINITY CHAPEL.

Sermon by the Rev. Edward Sullivan.

The chapel of the new and elegant church edifice that is building by the society of Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan, Rector, having been finished, was dedicated yesterday morning. The chapel was described at length in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and it is only necessary to add that its close resemblance to old Trinity chapel, that was burned, was remarked by more than one of the large and attentive assemblage that filled it yesterday. It would seem that something could be done to prevent the glare of light that was noticeable yesterday, and was very annoying to many persons. But this is a small matter that can be obviated, and, taken as a whole, the chapel is very beautiful, admirably arranged, and constructed with a view to convenience and comfort, as well as beauty of design and elegance of finish.

The services were of the usual dedicatory nature, and in them Dr. Sullivan was assisted by the Rev. L. M. Freeman. The following is the discourse delivered by the Rector:

And the men of Israel went out of Mizpeh, and pursued the Philistines, and smote them, until they came under Beth-car.

I have read these words, not as the basis of a formal sermon, but only as a simple train of thought befitting the occasion.

The reason for this devout acknowledgment on David's part is given in the verse preceding. Israel's army, comparatively but a handful of men, stood face to face with the formidable host of the Philistines. Its destruction seemed imminent, unless, in some way, Jehovah interposed, for they foresaw that they could not withstand the shock of war, more than chaff can wrestle with the whirlwind.

Samuel interceded for Israel, and God interposed in their behalf by sending a thunderstorm, whose violence threw the Philistines into hopeless confusion, and led to their utter discomfiture, thus turning what threatened to be an overwhelming defeat into a brilliant and decisive victory. And Samuel, quick to discover and acknowledge God's hand in Israel's national history, set up this stone as an enduring memorial, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." And, brethren, I know of no words I can more fittingly accept to myself and suggest to you as a motto in harmony with the circumstances under which we are now assembled.

The age of miracles has passed away,—so far, at least, as any visible arrest or suspension of natural law is involved,—and yet the operations of God's hand can to-day be traced in history's page as really as then, and as certainly as if the outward eye could discern it, guiding their every movement, so governing and overruling their gradual development that, though seemingly left to themselves, or to chance, to choose their own course, or the caprice of man's will to shape and mould the channel in which they run, they yet invariably in the end culminate in issues which God's prescient wisdom had long before appointed for them. All history, sacred and secular, abound in illustrations of this fact.

We see an illustrious example of it transpiring before our very eyes, in the action of those misguided and mistaken men who, to-day, as though the body of Christ were not already sufficiently divided by human passions and prejudices, are dividing it yet more, professing to seek for unity the while, and, like ungrateful children seeking to injure the parents who have reared and sheltered them, are taking out with them into this willful and unjustifiable schism, and are turning against the Church, the offices and dignities with which she endowed them. But the movement, though an evil one, will serve a purpose higher than the originators of it. God can make the foolishness of man nobler than his wrath, to praise Him. I have been asked by many whether I think the movement will affect the Church. I think it will, brethren, very materially, for its good.

We need not look beyond the limits of our own parochial life to see this law most strikingly exemplified. To-day our wanderings, as a congregation, cease, and our feet, weary of going to and fro, seeking for rest, at last have found it. We are not actually within the sacred enclosure of home yet, but we are nearly there, under the very shadow of its walls, and within hearing of the music of its happy, holy voices. Like Israel in the desert, we have been led up and down, and dwelt in tents the while. But this is all ended, and, though we have not actually entered our long-desired land of promise, we can look across and see it in the near horizon and feel its fragrant odors, wafted to us in the wind, that fans our cheek.

And how has this come to us, brethren? Who is He, who in so brief a time, brief at least in the retrospect, has wrought all this for us and granted us at this moment, the all but perfect realization of our deepest and most fondly cherished hopes? Truly, brethren, we may well with Samuel, though with infinitely deeper cause for gratitude than he, raise our memorial stone and say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Two years and three months ago, we longed, all of us, that we could see Trinity Church occupying a site more easily accessible to the great body of her worshipers, and one that, being less exposed to the injurious influence of a fluctuating, shifting social condition, would secure a greater measure of that permanence and stability that are so essential to parochial prosperity. Other churches possessed this great advantage. Why should not she? But how was it to be accomplished? Only by long, patient, weary waiting. Perhaps a change of site would come in five years. Perhaps, said some less sanguine, not before ten, and meanwhile the surrounding blocks were being gradually absorbed into the great vortex of commerce, and private residences were rapidly moving southward and westerly, and fashionable churches were offering the further attraction of greater proximity for one and another. Trinity was becoming too distant.

The evil, steadily growing more serious, demanded a remedy. But whence was it to come? We none of us could tell, and, in our perplexity, we gave way to impatient and unbelieving faint-heartedness, desparing of ever discovering a solution for the seeming insoluble problem. But lo! it came, both at a time and in a manner utterly unlooked for. God's providence, as it often does, took the question entirely out of our hands, and solved it for us. The answer to our longings was written in characters of fire. The smoke of our burning sanctuary went up to Heaven, mingling its flame with that of the awful volcano, kindled by the torch of the destroying angel, and we wept as we thought that then indeed our cup was full, and our hopes were helplessly, hopelessly prostrate, and yet, though we knew it not, the pathway to the success we longed for lay through those very heaps of smouldering ashes. The seeming failure of our plans brought with it their fulfillment. With Jacob, we said, "All these things were against us;" and yet this storm, which seemed to be driving us helplessly before it, darkening the horizon with heavy masses of thick, impenetrable clouds, and hurrying us apparently to certain shipwreck, was only bearing us nearer and nearer to the desired haven, and here to-day we cast anchor, happy to recognize God's guiding hand in the past, and to say, gratefully, with Samuel, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Understand, brethren, that I do not use these words of Samuel's figuratively in any qualified or accommodated sense, but in the literalness of the meaning they carry on their face. God has helped us, and opened up our way, as truly as when, through the broken ranks of the enemy, He opened up a path for Israel to certain victory.

God could rain down money from heaven, if He chose, to build houses of prayer for His people to worship Him in, just as easily as He once rained down manna to satisfy their hunger with, but shall we say His power is not there, because we do not see it? or shall we question the reality of His overruling providence in administering the affairs of men, because the methods of its working refuse to yield themselves to our puny, feeble powers of vision?

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," wrote one who was no Christian, however profound his knowledge of human nature, and the religious faculty in us may surely well accept a thing which in him was the product of common sense and thoughtful daily observation. Retrace the past now for a moment, and confess, brethren, if Providence has not shaped our ends most wonderfully. First of all, after the fire, came the question of the disposal of our old Jackson street property. Of course, it must be bought under the hammer. But on the wise selection of a time for the sale much must depend, and accordingly the thought was carefully and frequently discussed. Some favored an immediate sale. Others urged postponement, and prophesied a large and rapid advance in real estate value. The parish meeting, at which it was decided to sell immediately, was a very small one, and one member violently opposed the seeming blunder, and went away in righteous indignation, but the sale took place, and realized well-nigh double the sum which it would bring at the present time.

Secondly, was it other than a providential thing, that the parish did not lie, after the fire, like others less favored, which shared in the same great calamity, under the crushing pressure of a heavy floating debt, that thus this $50,000 was left undiminished for the securing of our new property and building, and, thirdly, and very recently, in order to have the members of the congregation untaxed, and relieve them till better able to meet it, of a heavy pecuniary obligation, it was resolved to negotiate a loan, and this loan was effected on favorable terms, and within not more than twenty-four hours, I think, of the crash, which precipitated the recent unparalleled panic. Now, was all a series of lucky coincidences? What solution are we to put on all this? I do not ask you to regard it all as a chain of perpetual interpositions, specially contrived for our special benefit; but I do ask you, as Christian men, to think a moment, and say whether it is not legitimate and consistent with reason and philosophy, as with the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, to infer that through this long series of incidents, God has been directing the course of events in our favor, or as the Apostle better expresses it, "Making all things work together for our good."

I have spoken of our occupation of this chapel to-day as being all but the successful realization of our fondest hopes. This language must be taken in a qualified sense. The mere building of a commodious chapel, nay, not even the completion of a very beautiful church, nay more, not even the payment of the last farthing of the debt upon it, not even all this, can rightly be regarded as the goal of a people's ambition, the consummation of their most fondly cherished hope, a church, be it even the largest and stateliest, as magnificent as some of those old-world cathedrals, whose roofs seem almost as distant as heaven's canopy, and the supporting arches like the stretch of the interlacing boughs in some mighty, overshadowing forest, even thus a church is not an end, terminating in itself, but only a means to an end. The Sabbath was made for man, and so also is the church, whether as a material outward structure, or as a divine visible organization, furnished with all the needed appliances for the work, to which its ascended Head has appointed it. The grand final purpose, for which the Church exists at all in the world, is that by the mighty moral leverage it is able to bring to bear upon man, it may raise him to the loftiest eminence by man attainable, the realization of the Divine ideal in him, the recovery to him of his forfeited God's likeness. On any other supposition the existence of the Church is an impertinence and a superfluity.

Losing sight of this fact, and seeking any other object, be it what it may, whether it be to serve as a strong political engine, or as an ornamental appendage to society, the Church is a mockery and a failure. And, towards this grand end and consummation, everything in and about a Church should tend with steady, unswerving concentration of purpose, its pulpit, by the clearness with which it preaches the doctrines of the Cross, notwithstanding its offense—the doctrine of a divine, yet human Christ, as a present, yet sufficient Savior; its ritual, by the perfectness with which its simple yet expressive language, whether of words or symbols serve as a pathway of approach to Him, "Who, to be worshiped acceptably, must be worshiped in spirit and truth;" its music, by its adaptation as a vehicle for the soul's spiritual emotions, lifting it up on the wings, not of esthetic taste or sentiment, but of a deep, heartfelt devotion God-ward; its sacraments, by the clearness with which they reflect the typical meaning designed by their founder, but administered according to His Institution, convey each to the faithful recipient only its own kind and measure of blessing; and finally its large and comprehensive circle of agencies for doing good, by which, through the voluntary organized co-operation of his flock, the people willingly offering themselves, its minister is enabled to teach the young, to visit the poor, to minister to the poor, to clothe the naked, to care for the widow and fatherless and the stranger, and discharge the countless other duties of practical benevolence, to which the whole church, not less for the people than for the minister, stand pledged in vows of holiest and most solemn self-consecration.

All these, brethren, are what we might term the machinery of a parish, and as long as they are kept in healthy and harmonious movement, working each in its own place, and all together towards one and the same end, God glorified with good done to man, so long, brethren, that parish carries with it the secret of certain and lasting success; there failure is impossible. Its pulpit may not flash with the coruscation of a brilliant theological display, nor its pews reflect the scarlet glitter of the recent wealth of fashionable vulgarity, but the men and women, aye, the very children that worship in it, are not ashamed to own that they are Christ's soldiers, who carry his love in their hearts, and wear his sign in their foreheads.

Do, therefore, on point of being charged with treason and disloyalty, pledge yourselves to do them a willing, life-long service. To that service, brethren, once more I ask to dedicate yourselves. To this same high end we devote these walls to-day, and ask that "He who dwelleth not in temples made with hands" would graciously accept our gift, and hallow it perpetually with the fragrance of His abiding spiritual presence, but we can wonderfully enhance the value of our gift by giving ourselves with it. Let us together do so, brethren, at the table of the Lord, and in the sacred ordinance bind ourselves afresh, each to the other, with ever-tightening bonds of the Church's brotherhood, and all to Him, whose body and blood, received by faith, are the visible memorials of His care and pity for us, the standing and imperishable evidence that "He loved and gave Himself for us."

FREE RELIGION.

Prof. Taylor on the Future Creed of America and the World.

The Free Religious Society of Chicago met yesterday morning in the West Side Opera-House, on Randolph street. The attendance was very large, the more so, as it appeared, on account of a quite general expectation that Gerald Massey, the poet, would be present, and speak. He did not appear, however, but sent a letter of regret. A striking peculiarity of the audience was the extreme scarcity of youth and beauty, and the extreme plentifulness of middle-aged people, with countenances "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." A piano, and four ladies and two gentlemen, furnished the musical portion of the exercises.

Instead of reading selections of Scripture, Prof. Taylor gave various extracts from prominent authors, living and dead, thus recognizing literature, and not the Bible, as the source from whence moral deductions were to be drawn.

Gen. Stiles, President of the Society, then addressed the gathering briefly, saying that it had been contemplated to proceed to effect a permanent organization, but as this process was necessarily slow in cases such as this, and as all the arrangements were not complete, it had been thought best to defer the proposed dedicatory services to some future day.

Prof. Taylor then delivered the regular morning discourse, which he announced as the second part of a discussion on the subject, "What Is to Be the Future Religion of America and of the World?" He briefly sketched what he had already said in a previous address—that religion had been the direct or indirect cause of all the wars and persecutions recorded by history; that the same parties are now in existence, and struggling for the supremacy in America, meaning Romanism and Protestantism; that the very face of an Evangelical Alliance was an evidence and a confession of weakness; that the original workers in the cause of temperance and anti-slavery reform, were all men and women who were designated infidels, and who were vigorously opposed by the Church, which had always stood in the way of progress and reform. The greater portion of Prof. Taylor's remarks consisted in extensive quotations from a sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham on "Spiritualism," in which occurred the prediction, uttered by Theodore Parker twenty years ago, that there was at that time more prospect that Spiritualism would become the religion of America than there was in the year 150, that Christianity would become the religion of the Roman Empire; or, in the ninth century, that Mohammedanism would become the religion of Spain. Prof. Taylor said he did not look upon Spiritualism as likely to become the religion of America, for it was more a disorganizer and disintegrator than anything else, and had not yet developed the elements of conquest. He believed that literature was destined to become the all-prevailing religion. Literature had departed utterly from dogmatic theology; its sympathies were wholly with that species of philosophy which eulogized mankind, and which recognized the power and sufficiency of the human mind. The Gospel was far more likely to be converted to literature than literature to the Gospel, and very curiously, too, if "Gates Ajar" and the "Prince of the House of David" might be taken as specimens. He recognized science as a powerful agent in the overthrow of the present dogmas of Romanism and Protestantism. He then proceeded to outline what the future religion of America and of the world was to be. It would be neither Catholic nor Protestant,—not Christian in any recognized form. It would rest upon a foundation of solid facts, and not on traditions; it would be unsectarian and undogmatic; free opinion would vindicate itself by its intrinsic worth. It would be a religion of nature, manifested by nature all about us; it would be practical—something for every man, and not for the few now embraced in the churches; a religion of humanity, for the consideration of social reforms, and for the diffusion of culture; a religion of true politics, and not of prayers. The workers in the harvest would not be found in groups, but under the one glorious flag of humanity's workers. Religion in America was destined to be free; its spirit that of liberty. The poet said:

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Robert Ingersoll's version of the quotation was:

An honest God's the noblest work of man.

Prof. Taylor said in conclusion, "Give honest men, and we shall have an honest God," and retired amid a hearty round of applause.

After music by the choir, Prof. Vanderling, the Secretary of the Society, read a paper which he had prepared for the occasion, the purport of which was an invitation to all doubters and seekers after truth to come and join the ranks of the Society.

In behalf of the Treasurer, Mr. Prussing, Dr. Bland made an appeal for funds with which to place the Society upon a firm basis. He said it was proposed to rent and control the West Side Opera House as their church, to be used by them for whatever purposes they saw fit. As no response to Dr. Bland's pecuniary solicitations were forthcoming, Gen. Stiles suggested that the matter be left over until next Sunday.

Prof. Taylor announced that Sunday next he should give a discourse formally dedicating the hall to Free Thought.

Gen. Stiles read a letter from Gerald Massey, expressing regret that he could not be present, but warmly assuring them that he was with them in spirit. The audience then dispersed.

A NEW VIEW.

Lecture of Gerald Massey on Jesus Christ as a Spiritualist.

Gerald Massey, one of the most popular of English modern poets, delivered a lecture yesterday evening at the West Side Opera-House, on the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, before a very full audience. The lecturer was looked to to solve a problem in which the bulk of mankind are deeply interested, namely, "Why Does Not God Kill the Devil?" but a change of subject was made, and the discourse treated of Jesus Christ from a spiritualistic point of view. The lecturer gave the audience a very different Savior from the one they had been accustomed to, he denying to the Redeemer the divinity which Christians invest Him with, and characterizing Him as a medium. As a proof of Christ's not possessing god-like powers, he instanced his cry on the cross of "My God, my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" stating that if he himself had been God, he would not have submitted to the fearful torture on the cross. As a proof that Christ was only a spiritual medium, such as are to be found at the present day, he spoke of the miracle of the conversion of the water into wine, and said that the answer of Christ to His mother, "Woman, what have I to do with thee, mine hour is not yet come," was given while he was in communion with the spirits. The lecturer thought that the twenty years of our Savior's life of which no account is given in any of His biographies was spent in learning the mysteries of spiritual experts, by the means of which He was subsequently enabled to gain a supremacy over the minds of His disciples. The lecture was quite interesting, and at times touched upon the verge of eloquence, but the lecturer's utterance was rather too rapid, and his diction at times too flippant to allow of a favorable impression being created throughout.

HAMMOND IN ALTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 14.—The union meetings conducted by Hammond, the evangelist, are creating excitement here. Saturday night the Congregational Church was crowded; to-day and this evening hundreds went away unable to gain admission. The largest churches are too small to contain the people, and efforts are being made to secure a large hall.

LADIES' GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have determined in order to reduce their stock, to make such reductions in prices throughout their entire Retail Department as will afford a rare opportunity for all to make their usual liberal Holiday purchases.

Large concessions have been made in Ladies' Costumes, Suits, Cloaks, Redingotes, Shawls, Furs, &c., &c.

Silks and Dress Goods, in seasonable colors, and many novelties only imported by us marked at about half former prices. Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs., Hosiery, &c., &c., reduced to meet the demands of the times. Large line of Fancy Goods specially selected for the Christmas trade, will be placed on sale at once at prices that cannot fail to be entirely satisfactory.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

WATCHES.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH, BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED

GOLD WATCH CASE,

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a Case of unequalled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in Watches generally. Send for full descriptive circular to the Manufacturers,

J. A. BROWN & CO., 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Annual Conclave Monday evening, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers and payment of dues. All members are hereby notified to be present. By order of the Em. Com. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Notice.

A special meeting of Unity Church Society will be held in the Vestry of the Church MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of determining how the pews shall be disposed of. HENRY HOOPER, M. D., Secretary.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The complete restoration of business to its normal condition in this city is attested by the fact that the aggregate bank clearings for the past week are more than equal to those of the corresponding week of last year. For more than two months after the beginning of the panic the weekly clearings were far below those of the corresponding weeks of last year. Since the pork-packing began the volume of weekly clearings has rapidly increased until now they fully equal those of this time last year, with every prospect of soon being in excess of them.

Money has steadily grown more abundant in this market during the past week. The banks are offering money to their regular customers for thirty or sixty days, at 10 per cent, and on demand loans, with collaterals, at 7 and 8 per cent. In the open market, prime commercial paper is very scarce. A great deal of money is being sent in from the country to loan at thirty and sixty days. There is, however, a good demand for money on six months' loans, at 10 per cent, with some transactions on these terms. A month hence, when the pork-packers have collected on their contracts, and closed up the bulk of their packing business for the year, they will have a large amount of funds to invest in business paper according to their usual practice, and the expectation that money will be abundant then is reasonable.

New York exchange is abundant at par to 25c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,776,467.23	$281,642.97
Tuesday	3,896,616.56	350,484.31
Wednesday	3,583,096.70	332,101.23
Thursday	3,157,185.50	265,432.59
Friday	3,157,279.55	358,177.43
Saturday	3,595,223.13	495,261.71
Total	$20,615,778.67	$2,083,120.24
Corresponding week last year	20,539,953.88	1,729,926.89

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

will open for business in its new office, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, on Monday morning, Dec. 14. The business of this bank—like that of the First, Fifth, Corn Exchange, and Commercial Nationals, Merchants' Savings' Loan and Trust Company, and several others—is now larger than before the panic, and required a larger office. The one into which the bank moves now is equal in point of size and elegance to any in the city.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118⅞	119¼@119⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '62	112⅜	113
U. S. 5-20s of '64	114⅜	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115⅛	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	117⅞	118⅜@118⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	118⅛	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	118⅛	118⅝
10-40s	111⅝	112
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅛	111⅝@112
U. S. currency 6s	111⅝	112⅛@112⅜
Gold (full weight)	109⅜	109⅞
Gold coupons	109⅜	109⅞
Gold exchange	....	110⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅜@109⅞
Chicago City 7s	....	95 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

LAND-WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	160	180
120s War 1812	125	137
160s not War 1812	155	180
120s not War 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land-scrip	....	178

LOCAL STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	145	..
Fifth National Bank	115	125
Commercial National Bank	140	..
Merchants' National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	..	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	..	50
Northwestern National Bank	230	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	115
City National Bank	140	150
National Bank of Illinois	105	108
National Bank of Commerce	..	105
Chicago City Railway	145	150
West Division Railway	150	160
North Division Railway	..	98
Pullman Palace Car	..	105
Elgin Watch Company	..	98
Cook County 7s	93	94
Chicago City 7s	92	94
Chamber of Commerce	90	95
Traders' Insurance Company	95	100

REAL ESTATE.

There is less to be said about real estate this week than last, because there has been less done. There is just as much disposition to buy at low prices as there was, but there is less disposition on the part of owners to sell, and they are firmer in their refusals to make concessions. Selling real estate is a good deal like selling horses: it requires that there shall always be about so much negotiating, and bidding, and concession on both sides, before a sale can be effected, and when, as at the present time, one party feels less inclined to make concessions than before, it generally results in a temporary decrease of business. Everybody now concedes, however, that two months hence money is likely to be very plenty, and that, owing to the distrust in any investment that is subject to the control of corporations, a larger amount than usual must seek investment in real estate. Next month over $75,000,000 will be disbursed for interest and dividends in the Eastern cities. Under ordinary circumstances the major portion of this would be promptly converted into interest-paying stocks and securities, but the list of these in which the public have much confidence is so small that it is quite certain a great deal more of it than usual must seek something else. Real estate is proverbially the last thing to be affected by any general rise or fall of prices. Commodities always feel the effect of these changes first, and may sometimes fluctuate over the widest range without real estate being affected much. During the panic, commodities and securities of all kinds depreciated enormously; real estate became to a great extent unsalable, though there was no general decline of prices as there would have been if the restoration of confidence had been delayed a great while. The panic, however, was over too quickly to affect real estate much. Commodities have not only recovered, but their prices are higher now in a great many instances than before the panic. Large profits have already been realized by the class of men who can always command money, and as this is a class who in ordinary times invest largely in real estate, the expectation that their profits in the present rise of prices of commodities will to a large extent be invested in realty seems well founded.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

has been almost entirely neglected for three months, until within the last ten days. Now, however, there seems to be more disposition to take hold of improved business property. The increasing trade of the city shows that, notwithstanding the present low rents, it can scarcely be more than eighteen months, or two years at furthest, before there will be no surplus store or office room in the city, and that, probably, a year hence rents will be a good deal higher than now. Hence there are a great many offers to trade residence property and suburban lands in part payment for improved business property, and some of these are likely to result in important transfers within the next few weeks. Notwithstanding this disposition in some quarters to exchange

SUBURBAN LANDS

for improved business property, the suburban acres attract the speculative buyers, and sales are being made from time to time that show this will be the class of property in which the greatest increase in value will be experienced.

HOUSE-RENTS.

During the panic, the impression was made that there would be a general reduction of the expenses of living, and that among these the important item of house-rents would be materially reduced. The reaction of all other prices, however, shows that there is but little ground for this expectation. The number of dwellings built in this city during the last year is in fact smaller than the average increase of the population would warrant. There is probably a surplus, just now, of the class of residences costing from $5,000 to $10,000 each for the buildings, but of the cheaper sorts there is even now a scarcity.

BUILDING MATERIALS,

and especially brick, are extremely cheap, and if the winter should prove a mild one, the low cost of building will induce the erection of a good many dwellings before the usual spring moving in May.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 13: City property, number of sales, 87; consideration, $591,704. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, 53,090. South of city limits, number of sales, 27; consideration, $164,549. West of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $11,650. Total sales, 123. Total consideration, $820,987.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	14,487	8,312	10,223	9,108
Wheat, bu	118,810	64,750	99,134	21,544
Corn, bu	20,850	50,700	12,588	1,886
Oats, bu	31,830	38,670	24,822	10,464
Rye, bu	4,330	2,499	352	1,050
Barley, bu	21,040	23,550	12,200	12,135
Grass seed, lbs	61,820	56,420	22,240	20,854
Flax seed, lbs	49,200	14,300	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	9,500	103,720	8,000	18,800
Cured meats, lbs	810,760	350,170	2276,150	2002,860
Beef, brls	60	....	....	....
Pork, brls	200	65	1,073	1,791
Lard, lbs	69,800	47,340	400,914	1134,725
Tallow, lbs	49,370	21,700	21,000	41,300
Butter, lbs	78,699	58,393	83,650	16,650
Dressed hogs, No	1,488	1,946	1,527	347
Live hogs, No	26,227	25,821	6,805	4,068
Cattle, No	1,397	1,182	769	1,391
Sheep, No	115	981	289	1,276
Hides, lbs	264,592	196,805	144,688	207,837
Highwines, brls	138	104	64	386
Wool, lbs	212,571	276,336	75,255	120,914
Potatoes, bu	6	1,888	360	....
Lumber, m feet	317	328	1,035	849
Shingles, m	240	160	687	388
Lath, m	....	50	28	35
Salt, brls	525	1,667	2,291	1,893

Withdrawn from store Friday for city consumption: 3,855 bu wheat; 2,218 bu corn; 1,890 bu oats; 734 bu rye; 2,224 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 23,372 bu wheat; 40,744 bu corn; 12,534 bu oats; 8,374 bu rye; 23,158 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 215 cars wheat; 45 cars corn; 21 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 315 cars, or 116,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 13, 1873.	Dec. 6, 1873.	Dec. 14, 1872.
Flour, brls	87,759	69,944	53,019
Wheat, bu	847,350	762,563	350,380
Corn, bu	111,250	131,975	254,620
Oats, bu	197,670	183,317	228,370
Rye, bu	16,811	15,796	19,949
Barley, bu	116,090	107,195	120,615
Dressed hogs, No	4,603	4,341	5,513
Live hogs, No	191,263	187,849	129,224
Cattle, No	11,967	9,679	10,969
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	69,741	61,593	44,893
Wheat, bu	685,274	404,869	119,370
Corn, bu	26,069	54,611	29,147
Oats, bu	169,125	81,717	134,982
Rye, bu	5,050	2,199	10,503
Barley, bu	66,617	68,563	115,829
Dressed hogs, No	4,811	4,312	4,481
Live hogs, No	27,625	41,521	21,905
Cattle, No	5,776	4,106	5,868

Still further explanations were made to-day, and more corrections asked for, in relation to the question of rail freights to New York. The subject has been so much mixed that one feels tempted to exclaim, in the language originally put into the mouth of Mercutio: "A Murray-n on both your houses!"

The death of Levi H. Kellogg, a highly respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and suitable resolutions adopted in respect to his memory.

It is understood that Mr. Sykes declined the appointment to the positition of Grain Registrar, because the salary would not compensate for the business sacrifices he would be called upon to make. The office is not a particularly attractive one to a man of reasonable ambition, its duties being chiefly clerical and detective. The question was raised to-day whether he would be equally conservative in regard to a position on the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners if that were tendered him. He has been mentioned for the vacancy on that Board.

The leading produce markets were very nervous and excitable to-day, though with smaller changes in prices than might have been expected with such a state of feeling. The news received from different points were very conflicting in tendency with regard to grain; and provisions do not seem to be materially affected by outside influences. The weather was the principal factor in determining the price of breadstuffs. There were reports that ice has again formed in the Erie Canal, and other intelligence that boats are moving all right. The cold weather of this morning, with the wind from the north, and snow to the west and northwest, caused a stronger feeling than that which ruled last evening, though it wore off towards noon. Foreign markets were quoted stronger, and our daily supply of grain was again smaller, but promises to increase materially before long.

There was a liberal amount of trading in the dry-goods market, and among our jobbers a good feeling prevailed. For the season there is more than ordinary activity in the demand, and, under moderate stocks, the leading staple articles are firm and advancing. There is not a large attendance of buyers in person, but "mail orders" are pouring in from all quarters, and the amount of goods being distributed exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The New York *Bulletin* says: "Accounts from large sections of the West are eminently satisfactory, and the jobbers in some States are not only accomplishing a large business, but find little or no difficulty in making their collections, and are consequently enabled to cancel their obligations in this market with due punctuality." Groceries continue to move on a liberal scale, at generally firm prices, sugar being the only notable exception. Coffees were active and strong at the advanced prices established on yesterday. Although orders are mostly for moderate amounts, they make a pretty large aggregate, and, as stocks in jobbers' hands are light, there is a confident feeling all around. There is a continued good demand for sugars, but the subsidence of the excitement over the Cuban question induces an easier feeling on the part of holders, and we to-day note a reduction of an ⅛c in refined grades. Syrups are in good request at unchanged prices. Rice, spices, candles and starch were also fairly active, and commanded very full prices. Teas remain firm, and in the finer grades the tendency is to advance. No changes of importance were developed in the butter and cheese markets, though the former article was more firmly held. Coal met with a rather better inquiry, and, as a rule, prices were firm, but in no instance quotably higher. Bagging was quiet and steady at 35c for Stark, 34c for Lewiston, and 30c for American and Amoskeag. The fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets presented the same general feeling as noted in yesterday's report. The changes in values were confined to an advance in prunes. Leather, pig iron, paints, tobacco, and wood remain quiet at unchanged prices. Oils sold to a fair aggregate at substantially yesterday's quotations, or at 15c for carbon, 78@80c for extra lard, $1.00@1.02 for boiled linseed, 80@82c for whale, and at 48@50c for turpentine.

The lumber market was quiet and unchanged. The trade in metals is confined to filling a few small orders, though the business is about up to the average for this season of the year. The market is steady, and for many of the metals, the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Iron and nails were quiet, and tolerably steady. The stocks of wool are very light, and, consequently, a firm feeling obtains, especially for fleece wools, which are scarce, and wanted. Broom corn is in moderate request, and steady. Cooperage was quiet, excepting pork barrels and lard tierces, which were in fair demand, the former being a trifle stronger, while tierces were easy. Salt continues active, and coarse, which is scarce, has advanced 10@15c. Ordinary coarse is quoted at $2.00, Diamond C at $2.10, and ground solar at $2.00. The demand for hay is restricted chiefly to meeting the wants of the local trade, there being but little inquiry for shipment, and with liberal offerings prices are not particularly firm. The hide market was steady and fairly active. Seeds were in moderate request, and steady at Friday's range of prices, excepting Hungarian, which was a trifle higher. Poultry and game met with a slightly improved demand, and fresh offerings brought full outside prices, but ordinary stock is still in ample supply and dull.

Highwines were quiet, but stronger, the chief reason being the anticipated increase in the duty, as proposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. New York was not materially stronger till near the close, when it was quoted at 97½@98c. Buyers here bid 93c all through the session, either for cash or delivery next week, and bid 94c per gallon at 1 o'clock, but without finding sellers, which is 2c higher than yesterday. Wines sold in Peoria this morning at 93½c.

Dressed hogs were more active, and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with the improvement in live, while the weather was more favorable for handling. Sales were reported at $5.65@5.90, according to condition, closing steady at $5.75@5.90 for good lots. Sales were as follows: 34 head (average 207 lbs), at $5.90; 19 at $5.80; 145 (average 161 lbs) at $5.75; 70 at $5.70; 220 at $5.65. Total, 548 head, out of 1,488 received.

Provisions were active and stronger. The receipts of hogs were smaller, and prices higher, under a rather widespread apprehension that the bulk of the hogs for this season have already come forward, as many sections are reported to have been swept clean. This reacted on product, and brought out an active speculative demand, which resulted in an advance of 37½c per brl in pork, and 25@30c per 100 lbs on lard. After 12 o'clock the feeling was easier, especially on pork, which fell back nearly to opening figures, while lard was relatively steady throughout, being in extraordinary demand. Meats were moderately active, and a shade firmer, but with no quotable advance in prices. The forward movement in meats continues very brisk, the shipments of yesterday being over two and a quarter million lbs, making a total for the week of 18,493,349 lbs, besides 3,042,114 lbs lard, and 5,041 lbs pork. And yet they say there is no demand on the part of European buyers. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.65@14.70; do seller January, $14.80@14.85; do seller February, $15.20@15.25; do seller March, $15.75@15.80; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.25@8.50; do seller January, $8.50@8.55; do seller February, $8.80@8.85; do seller March, $9.00@9.12½. Green hams at 7½@8½c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9½c. Green shoulders at 5c; rough sides, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do short clear, 6⅞c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5¼c for shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅝c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅝c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do short clear, 7c; do long cut hams, 8½@9c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.75; 500 brls do seller January at $14.75; 500 brls do seller February at $15.50; 500 brls do at $15.40; 350 brls do at $15.25; 500 brls do seller March at $15.90; 750 brls do at $15.75; 1,600 tcs lard at 8½c; 300 tcs do at $8.45; 200 tcs do at Peoria at 8⅝c; 350 tcs do last evening at $8.30; 250 tcs lard seller January, at 8⅝c; 1,500 tcs do at 8½c; 1,500 tcs do seller February, at 8¾c; 1,250 tcs do at $8.85; 1,000 tcs do at $8.80; 1,250 tcs do at 8⅞c; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 5c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 50,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 40,000 lbs do (at Peoria) at 6⅝c; 100 boxes do at 6⅝c; 250 boxes short clear at 7c; 60,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8¼c; 240,000 lbs and 20,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8¼c; 40,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at $7.85; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 125 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 9½c; 100 tcs do (15½ lbs) at 9½c.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-3.
Chicago, Ill	796,197	429,430	1,425,079
Cincinnati, O	*340,000	250,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	*210,000	190,000	302,246
St. Louis, Mo	*215,000	230,000	538,000
Milwaukee, Wis	145,500	88,617	363,500
Indianapolis, Ind	144,285	70,700	196,317
Lafayette, Ind	18,000	....	25,000
DesMoines, Iowa	26,000	18,000	53,507
Muncie, Ind	14,000	....	26,172
Sioux City, Iowa	9,000	....	7,000
Delphi, Ind	14,500	10,000	16,300
Richmond, Ind	28,000	....	27,000
Burlington, Iowa	20,000	....	15,490
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	27,750	11,387	36,204

*Estimated.

The *Bulletin* adds: "Very little definite information has been received during the week in reference to the packing of the West. The receipts of hogs continue quite large at all the principal packing points, and packers have transacted a large business notwithstanding the enhanced values. It may be safe to estimate the packing of the West to date at 3,000,000 hogs, or 55 per cent of the total slaughter of the season of 1872-3. Should the receipts of hogs gradually decrease, it is the opinion of many operators in the trade that a sufficient number may yet be slaughtered to equal the aggregate of last season, as the packing season is not more than half over yet. At quite a number of country points, the packing has nearly reached the aggregate of last season. At a few very few hogs have been packed, while a sufficient number of new points have appeared to more than offset any reduction on account of the above. The number of hogs to be packed does not appear to attract as much attention as the anticipated falling off in weight and the yield of lard. So far this season our packers have purchased the best and heaviest hogs offered, as the demand has been mainly for mess pork and the heavier descriptions of sides, and the average weight up to the present time may be considered about that of last year. In some sections of the West serious complaints are made of the falling off in weight—twenty to thirty pounds at some points where the packing reaches 15,000 to 30,000 hogs—particularly in Indiana. From Louisville, information has been received that the hogs average ten to eleven pounds lighter than last season. In the principal corn raising sections, the falling off will be the lightest, and there is little doubt as the season wears away that the decrease in weight will be more marked, especially if prices reach such a high range as to induce farmers to ship off their stock closer than usual. The yield of lard is anticipated to be lighter."

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of hog product from this city for the week ending Dec. 11, and since Nov. 1, as compared with the corresponding period a year previously:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Dec. 11, 1873	6,989	8,155	3,37[illegible]	1,524,869	12,488,722
Same week 1872	19,56[illegible]	9,194	3,92[illegible]	1,348,868	7,635,866
Since Nov. 1, '73	53,77[illegible]	53,39[illegible]	10,52[illegible]	8,067,681	45,226,787
Same time 1872	107,60[illegible]	26,244	7,96[illegible]	2,976,838	12,173,161

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 74,239 pcs, against 87,680 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 351,069 pcs, against 245,868 pcs the same time 1872.

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 19,503, against 21,712 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 125,410, against 141,962 pieces the preceding week.

Flour was very quiet, there being less doing than on any previous day for a month past. Exporters were looking around, but they made few bids, and those generally at prices below what holders were willing to accept. The trading was principally local. The market was unchanged in prices. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 750 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.00
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was moderately active and irregular, —within smaller limits,—averaging 1c lower than during the regular session of Friday, but 1c higher than at the close last evening. Liverpool was quoted strong, and advices from along the Erie Canal were somewhat discouraging to those who had hoped to see all the grain on that water go through to New York, while the weather here was colder. This checked the weakness developed here yesterday afternoon, though the bear-element was evidently in the majority, but feared to operate largely for fear of the possible consequences. A good many of the January deals have been settled up, so that there is not now an active demand from the shorts, and, with the falling off in the movement of hogs, a much more liberal daily supply of wheat is expected to come in. Still the flow may not increase materially till after the holidays, and, as our present stocks are small, it might prove dangerous to have out a long line of shorts. There was a better demand for shipment to-day, especially for receipts in the Northwestern elevator, which commanded 1c premium over "straight." Seller January opened at $1.15⅝, and rose to $1.16⅞, receded to $1.15⅝, and rose to $1.17, closing at $1.16⅞. Seller February sold at $1.18@1.19⅛, closing at $1.19. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14@1.15⅛, closing at $1.15⅛. No 1 spring was in fair request at $1.16⅞@1.17, outside the Northwestern. No. 3 spring was steady at $1.08, and rejected at $1.04. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 4,800 bu do, part Northwestern, at $1.16⅞; 800 bu No. 1, Northwestern, at $1.18; 4,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15⅛; 800 bu do at $1.15; 2,400 bu do at $1.14⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.14⅝; 6,400 bu do at $1.14⅜; 1,200 bu do at $1.14⅜; 31,000 bu do at $1.14⅛; 34,400 bu do at $1.14; 1,200 bu No. 2, Northwestern, at $1.15; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.04; 400 bu white, by sample, at $1.35, delivered. Total, 106,000 bu.

Corn was quiet, except toward the close, and relatively steady, at about the same average of prices as on 'Change yesterday, which was 1c above the closing price of last evening. The firmer feeling was principally due to the news from the Erie Canal, though Liverpool was quoted firmer. There was a fair demand for shipment, and all the offerings of car lots were willingly taken up, while the speculative trade was generally dull, though firm. The receipts were small, and there was no promise of a material increase, as country holders generally prefer to sell for delivery in the summer, owing to the higher prices paid for those options, which make it profitable to hold the corn in the country, where there are no storage charges. Considerable quantities were offered to-day for delivery in May. Seller January opened at 53c, advanced to 53½c, receded to 52⅞c, advanced to 54½c, and closed at 53⅞c. Seller February averaged 1c above this range. Seller May was little better than nominal at 59@60c. Cash No. 2 or seller the month sold at 52⅛@53⅛c, mostly at 53c, and closed at 53⅛c for receipts not in the National or the Hough Elevators. Cash sales were reported of 19,600 bu No. 2 at 53⅛c; 6,600 bu do at 53⅛c; 18,800 bu do at 53c; 10,000 bu do at 52⅞c; 5,400 bu do at 52⅛c; 400 bu new at 51c; 800 bu rejected at 52c; 400 bu do at 51½c; 1,200 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 63,600 bu.

Oats were less active and weak, declining 1⅛c on the January option, which opened at 39⅝c, fell off to 38⅝c, and closed firmer at 39⅛c, in sympathy with the late improvement in wheat and corn. Cash No. 2 sold at 38⅛@39⅛c, closing at about 39c. Rejected was nominal at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 39⅛c; 6,200 bu do at 39c; 2,400 bu do at 38⅞c; 1,800 bu do at 38⅝c; 7,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 38⅛c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 39c; 600 bu do at 38⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 38⅛c. Total, 28,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and 1c lower, owing to the irregular feeling in the other markets, and a larger supply,—12 cars being inspected in this morning. That amount is not much, but proved to be more than was wanted. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 79c, and 2,400 bu do at 78c. The market closed with firm holders at 79c.

Barley was very dull during the greater part of the session, there being scarcely a buyer in the market till near 1 o'clock, when a little inquiry was visible, and the market closed firm at yesterday's prices for No. 2, but easier on the lower grades. The closing quotations were about $1.40 for No. 2; $1.03 for No. 3; and 90c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at $1.40; 5,200 bu No. 3 at $1.03; 600 bu by sample at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.03¼; 400 bu do at 95c, on track; 300 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.11¼; 400 bu at $1.10, delivered. Total, 10,900 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 13.—London—Cargoes off coast, both wheat and corn strong. Cargoes on passage, both wheat and corn firm. Fair average quality spring wheat for shipment in January or February, 59s. Liverpool—Wheat steady; California club, 13s 11d@14s 3d; do white, 13s 6d@13s 10d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 8d. Corn quiet at 36s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s8d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 36s 6d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LATER.—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and ⅝c higher, selling at $1.17@1.17⅜, and closing at $1.17⅜ for January. Corn was in moderate demand and closed ⅛c higher than on 'Change, selling at 54⅛@54⅜c for January, and closing at the inside. Provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was in active demand for export, and very firm at $1.86@1.91.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was some inquiry for beans, and choice lots were firm. Peas were dull. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BROOM-CORN—Trade continues moderate, and prices are uniformly steady, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were inactive, and nominally unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00 Indiana pressed $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the different grades of butter, both to meet the current requirements of local consumers and for shipment, so that notwithstanding the liberal amounts offering there is no considerable surplus, and prices are easily sustained. Shippers bought freely of low grades at 16@22c, while local retailers were paying 27@30c for choice. Quotations are as follows: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 14@19c; common to choice roll, 18@28c.

BAGGING—Little or no change was noticeable in the situation of the bagging market. Cotton seamless goods are firmly held, with the probabilities in favor of better prices by and by. Other lines remain quiet and steady. We quote: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as on the earlier days of the week, and may be quoted firm. Trade is quiet, as is usually the case at this season of the year, but stocks are moderate and holders are confident. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—No decided change in prices was noted, but all descriptions are firmer, and some bid fair to advance at an early day. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Medway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in good demand and firmer, at $1.75@1.80. Tierces sold at $1.75, closing easy. Other descriptions were quiet: Pork barrels, $1.75@1.80; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.75; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork [illegible] 2 cars pork barrels and tierces at $1.75. Sales include 8 cars pork barrels at $1.75; 2½ cars do at $1.80; 3 cars tierces at $1.75; 1,500 barrels and tierces at $1.75.

EGGS—Were steady at 23@24c for fresh packages, and 16@20c for pickled lots.

FEATHERS—Were steady and salable at quotations: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Dealers report the market unchanged in any essential particular. A fair business is doing both on local and interior accounts, and former quotations were pretty generally adhered to. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue active, with prices firm and generally tending higher. Prunes were advanced to 14@14½c, which was the only quotable change noted. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, 2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.85@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6¾@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; do, mixed, 8@9c; blackberries, new, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 16@17c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is only a light retail trade in fruits. Apples are not keeping well, and many have to be sold at lower prices. Cranberries are plenty and slow; Lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@3.75 per brl from store; fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Sugars were weak, and quotations for refined grades were dropped an ⅛c. Coffees continue active, and were firm at the late advance. There was also a liberal distribution of rice, spices, candles, and starch, at very full prices. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37½@38c; O. G. Java, 34½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 32½@32½c; fancy Rio, 28½@29c; choice do, 28½@28½c; prime Rio, 27½@28c; good do, 26½@27½c; common do, 26@26½c; roasting do, 25@25½c; Singapore Java, 30½@31½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 28½@29½c; do, prime, 28@28½c; Maracaibo, 27½@28c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 10@10½c; C No. 2, 9½@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9c; common do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 22@25c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—German mottled, [illegible]; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 5½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Occasionally a few orders are received from outside points, but the shipping movement is very light, and the demand is chiefly for home consumption. The offerings are liberal and prices easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are coming forward quite freely, and meet with a good demand at steady prices: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@37½c.

HOPS—Brewers are buying now and then to meet current wants: Common to prime Western, 35@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is quiet and without material change, as follows:

Iron	$ 3-10@ 4		rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9c	₩ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	₩ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	₩ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	₩ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Trade continues to improve, and the market is gradually assuming a brighter look. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₩ lb	39@	41
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The condition of the market is substantially the same. The demand is moderate and prices steady, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade, though light, is about equal to that of last year at this time, and the market is steady, and for some of the metals firm. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—The demand continues light. We quote: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; do 6d, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet. We quote: Manila rope, ₩ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Were steady at yesterday's quotations. A good degree of activity was noticeable in the demand for carbon, lard, linseed, and whale, but other descriptions ruled quiet: Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 48@50c; naphtha, 63 [illegible] 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG-IRON—Remains dull at the annexed prices: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Were steady at $1.15 for peachblows, and $1.00@1.10 for peerless, from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice fresh poultry and game were a little more active, and game was a trifle higher. The supply, however, consists largely of common stock, which moves slowly. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed (fresh), $2.00@3.00; common do, 75c@$1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.25; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; dressed turkeys (fresh), 8@10c; poor do, 4@6c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00@; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; venison saddles, or hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request but firm. Timothy sold at $2.70@2.90; clover at $5.50; and Hungarian advanced, selling at 75@80c. Flax is quotable at $1.65@1.70, and millet at 60@65c. We note sales of 100 bags prime timothy at $2.90; 48 bags good at $2.80; 100 bags at $2.75; 99 bags at $2.70; 70 bags clover at $5.50; 56 bags Hungarian at 80c; 50 bags do at 75c.

SALT—The market continues active, orders especially from the interior being both frequent and liberal. Coarse and ground solar salt have advanced, being in light stock. The supply of coarse diamond C is very limited. We quote: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Met with a good demand, and were firm as previously quoted: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 50@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Was steady: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet, but firm. Stocks are very light:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	38@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	26@28c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Dec. 13.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,806	26,476	486
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	2,254	44,050	505
Thursday	1,942	41,488	611
Friday	1,397	25,227	115
Saturday	300	20,400	90
Total	11,753	188,172	2,232
Last week	9,439	180,681	2,756
Week before last	8,500	205,615	3,838
Week ending Nov. 22	10,940	184,577	4,074
Total, 4 weeks	40,632	759,045	12,900
Same period last year	49,185	487,169	21,461
Since Jan. 1	739,687	4,040,832	279,630
Same period last year	666,799	3,011,019	294,624
Increase	71,888	1,129,813	....
Decrease	....	....	14,944

During the seasons of 1871, 1872, and 1873 the receipts of hogs from Oct. 1 to date were as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
October	161,212	229,304	325,716
November	368,766	373,961	616,301
December (to date)	273,000	271,510	368,853
Total	802,978	874,775	1,310,870

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	744	3,513	....
Tuesday	1,109	2,305	....
Wednesday	687	4,420	335
Thursday	1,397	5,115	....
Friday	769	6,805	289
Total	4,706	22,158	624
Last week	4,831	40,825	636

CATTLE—So far as the better grades of stock were concerned, the past week was one of fair activity, and, notwithstanding a very material increase in the supply, there has been but slight depreciation in values, an ⅛c covering the decline in good to prime shipping grades. Common and medium qualities have not fared so well. The superabundance of poultry and game, and the relatively low prices at which the warm weather prevalent throughout the week has forced it upon the market, have seriously interfered with the retail meat trade, and the demand for the descriptions of stock usually sought after by the local butchers has been exceptionally light. Stock steers have met with more inquiry than during last week or the previous one, and being in moderate supply, have commanded rather better prices, good to prime droves selling at $3.00@3.25, while common to fair qualities were wanted at $2.60@2.75, with sales principally at $2.70@3.00. While all common and medium cattle have been dull and weak, Texans and Cherokees were especially so, comprising, as they did, a very considerable portion the entire supply. Through droves were a drug at $1.75@2.50, while Northern summered and choice corn-fed sold slowly at $2.85@3.50, and at $4.00@4.50 respectively. Included in the week's receipts were several bunches of "Christmas beeves," but there was very little inquiry for that class of stock, and the prices realized were much below those obtainable in former seasons. Sales were reported at $6.25@8.00, with one or two transactions at a higher figure. Veal calves continue plenty, and are selling cheap; quotable at $1.75@5.00 for poor to choice.

To-day the market was dull and nominal. The few sales reported did not indicate any material change from yesterday's rates, but the feeling was sensibly easier, and the indications point to lower prices next week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.90@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.30@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 730 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

HOGS—To-night closes another week of great activity in this branch of the market, and, despite the heavy receipts and the prevalence of exceedingly unfavorable weather for packing operations, a buoyant tone has pervaded the market, and, with the exception of a slightly depressed feeling of Wednesday, the course of prices has been steadily upward. The high prices current caused a diminished demand from shippers, their purchases embracing only about 27,000, or little more than one-half the number shipped out during last week, but trade does not appear to have suffered any serious drawback on that account, as the legitimate wants of packers proved sufficient to absorb the supply, and at highly remunerative prices. It is now conceded on all hands that the "rush" is over, and that from this time forward until the close of the packing season there will be a steady falling off in the receipts. The arrivals during the past four weeks made the enormous aggregate of 759,000, while the total number received since Jan. 1 is 4,040,000, or 1,029,000 more than during the corresponding period last year.

To-day the market was active and higher. The receipts were liberal for a Saturday, amounting to about 20,000, and there was also a supply of several thousand stale hogs, but the offerings did not materially exceed the demand, about all finding buyers, and at a further advance of 10c per 100 lbs. No sales were reported under $4.70, while the major portion changed hands at $4.85@5.05. Several transfers were effected at $5.10@5.15, and in one or two instances at $5.20. A comparison of to-day's prices with those current at the close of last week shows an advance of 45@50c. The market closed firm.

The closing prices of this week, compared with those current on the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Extra	$5.10@5.15	$3.95@4.00
Good to choice	4.90@5.00	3.80@3.90
Common to medium	4.70@4.85	3.65@3.70

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	342	5.10	70	298	4.95	134	216	5.12½
47	317	5.05	53	239	4.90	49	300	5.00
53	308	5.05	48	258	4.85	47	318	5.00
56	259	4.95	52	280	4.80	45	270	4.90
113	231	5.00	44	350	5.10	53	292	4.90
51	301	5.00	149	259	5.00	62	231	4.90
46	330	5.00	59	246	4.95	63	233	4.95
157	270	5.00	51	244	5.00	48	322	5.15
180	244	5.05	83	350	5.15	41	331	5.07½
123	226	4.90	62	244	4.70	52	284	5.12½
50	322	5.15	43	298	4.90	133	199	4.90
39	199	4.80	33	191	4.90	25	299	4.90
49	199	4.90	38	284	4.90	27	379	4.85
43	271	4.90	76	269	4.85	95	326	5.05
49	268	4.90	204	273	4.90	84	271	4.90
55	280	5.00	44	300	4.90	56	225	5.00
49	300	5.05	44	371	5.10			

SHEEP—Since our last weekly review prices of sheep have not been subjected to any very pronounced change, the supply and demand having been pretty evenly balanced. Good to prime mutton grades were readily salable at $3.65@4.25, while for poor to medium qualities there were buyers at $2.75@3.50. A few fancy lots for Christmas sales were disposed of at $5.50@7.00. The market closed quiet and steady, with the pens empty.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—11 a. m.—Markets unchanged. Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 36s 6d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 40s@40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 13—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; on account, 92⅛@92⅛. United States securities—United States bonds of '65, 94⅛; '67, 95⅝; '68, 92½; new 5s, 92½. New York Central, 79½; Erie, 36½; Erie preferred, 58½.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes, 59f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Eve.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8¾; middling Orleans, 8⅝; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 4,900 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales upland, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November, 8⅝; shipped December and January, 8 5-16; shipped January and February, 8 7-16; nothing below low middlings, shipped December or January, 8⅝; deliverable December, 8⅝.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 40s; short ribs, 38s 6d. Rest unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Although there is some abatement in the excitement in the wool market, yet the recent advance in prices is fully sustained. The total sales of the week reached 2,207,600 pounds, of which 1,845,100 were domestic. In Ohio and Pennsylvania some sales have been made at 50c. Transactions in fine fleeces during the week include 337,000 lbs; Ohio and Pennsylvania mostly at 51c to 55c; double extra sold at 52c to 55c, the latter price being the current rate for desirable lots of this description. It is believed that about three-quarters of the clip of fine fleeces have already passed into the hands of manufacturers. Very little has been done in delaine and combing fleeces, but pulled wool is in demand, with a firm feeling. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, extra, double and trebble extra, at 49@55c; Michigan No. 1 and extra, 47½@51c; Western, Wisconsin, New York, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, 43@50c; unwashed Western, Texas, and Southern, 24@33c; delaine, 53@55c; choice tub, 54c; scoured, 60c@$1.05; noils, 29@75c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Business was restricted to-day by unfavorable weather, which rendered trade movement slow. The market for cotton goods is steady and strong at current prices. Brown and bleached cottons and corset jeans selling well in first hands. Cotton flannels, denims, and paper cambrics in steady request and firm. Heavy cassimeres in demand at reduced prices, and country clothiers operating in spring makes.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts weak; better inquiry from shippers; prices firm. Sales of wintered Texas steers, $2.50; do cows, $1.75@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,980; market firm; good demand from packers; prices advanced; closing prices, $4.45@4.32½.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—Crude petroleum not quoted; refined, for January, 13½c; February and March, 14c; April, 14½c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1873.—The market this week has been active, with little or no change in prices from the rates of last week. There was a very light delivery of farm dairies, and sales were made at 8@13c, according to quality. Only a few extra lots brought the last figure, while some poor, badly cured stuff sold at the lowest. A fair quotation for the bulk of sales is from 11½@12½c.

The offerings from factories have fallen off, and this week will aggregate about 4,000 boxes, some 1,500 of which changed hands. The top price was 13½c, but most of the sales went at a lower figure. We give the leading transactions as follows: Perryville, 142 boxes at 13½c; Nichols, 80 boxes at 13c; Paine's Hollow, 104 boxes at 13½c; Lassellville, 250 boxes at 13½c; Smith Creek, 350 boxes at 13½c; Klock & Nellis, 230 boxes at 13c.

Several factories refused to sell at [illegible] believing that prices would advance during the latter part of the month.

Butter continues to come forward freely, and prices are a little firmer than last week. The bulk of sales may be quoted at from 32 to 33c, according to quality, but with a few extra lots at 34c.

The weather in Herkimer is mild and the sleighing good, though the showers of last week swept off a large quantity of snow.

At the Utica city-market no sales were made, and but 2,000 boxes were offered.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 16⅛c; futures firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.40; common to good extra, $6.65@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.35; extra Ohio, $6.85@8.60; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour quiet and firm. Corn meal scarce and advancing; Western, $3.90@4.25. Wheat quiet and firm; receipts, 70,000 bu; No 2, $1.55@1.56; Iowa spring, [illegible]; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.59@1.62. Rye scarce and firm at $1.10. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher, with better demand; receipts, 36,000 bu; Western mixed, afloat, 80@81c; do in store, 78½@80c; inferior mixed, in store, 75c; new mixed, 79c; new white, Western, 80c; old do, 86c. Oats firmer and more active; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 57@58c; common, in store, 55c; white, 58@59½c; do in store, 58½c.

EGGS—Quiet and weak.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady at 27@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Firm; XX Ohio, 50@58c; pulled, 40@48c; unwashed, 35@40c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 21½@25c, gold. Sugar quiet. Molasses steady. Rice quiet and firm; Carolina, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5½@5¾c; refined, 13½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.00@16.25; old mess, $15.75; mess for January, $16.00; March, $16.55@16.62½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 7⅝@7⅞c; short clear, 7⅞c December; long and short clear December, 7 11-16c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 9c cash; 8¾c December; 9@9 1-16c January; 9⅛c February; 9½@9¾c March.

BUTTER—Very firm with good demand; good to fine Western firkins, 24@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm at 13½@14c.

WHISKY—Firm at 97½@98c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.38@1.47. Corn firm; old ear, 58c; shelled, 58@60c; new ear, 53@54c. Rye in fair demand, and higher, 95@96c. Oats firm at 40@48c. Barley firm; fall, $1.25@1.55.

OILS—Linseed oil higher, 90@92c. Lard oil, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales at $15.50; generally held at $16.00 at the close. Lard quiet and steady, with light offerings; steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 6½@7c; clear, 7@7½c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders scarce at 6½@7c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c, all new. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 5½c; clear rib, 6½@6⅝c; clear, 6⅞c. Hams, 8½c.

HOGS—Firm and higher, at $4.50@5.25; receipts, 9,335; shipments, 870.

WHISKY—Strong at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; sales 5 cars No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.45; 2 cars No. 2 do at $1.40. Corn in fair demand and steady; sales 32,400 bu at 65c for No. 2 afloat; 66½c for No. 2; 67c for high mixed. Rye neglected. Oats neglected. Barley, 2,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee at $1.30.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.18½; No. 2, $1.15½, cash; $1.17 January. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 68c. Oats steady; No. 2, 38c. Rye steady; No. 1, 79c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $15.00; sweet pickled hams, 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 5@5½c; middles, 6½@7c. Lard firm; kettle, 8½@8¾c; steam, 8½@8¾c.

HOGS—4½@5c; receipts of hogs, 4,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,030 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.47 cash; $1.50 January; $1.53 February; No. 2 red, $1.44; No. 3 do, $1.29. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 59c cash or January; 60c February; low mixed, 57½c; new, 56c. Oats firm; No. 1, 45c cash; 47c January; No. 2, 44½@44½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; $5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Held at $5.10@5.25.

WHISKY—91@92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand at very full prices; superfine, $4.50@5.50; spring wheat extra family, [illegible]; Ohio and Indiana do, $7.25@8.00. Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.55@1.62; amber, $1.63@1.65; white, $1.70@1.85; No. 1 spring, $1.50@1.55. Rye firm at 90c. Corn in fair demand; old yellow, 77c; new, 68@70c; old mixed Western, 75@78c. Oats in good demand; white Western, 56@58c; mixed Western, 53@54c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10c; refined, 13½c.

WHISKY—Held at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very quiet; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.60; Western amber, $1.65@1.70. Corn—Mixed Western, 76@77c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and higher; mess pork, $16.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6@6½c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8½@8½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@14c. Lard, 8½@9½c.

BUTTER—Active and strong for Western.

COFFEE—Strong; fair to prime Rio, 23½@25c.

WHISKY—In good demand; light supply; $1.00@1.01.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—HAY—Dull; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—New mess pork firm at $15.00.

WHISKY—Scarce; Louisiana, 97@98c; Cincinnati, $1.02. Other unchanged.

COTTON—Demand good and prices firmer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@15½c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@15⅞c; middling to strict middling, 16½@17c; good middling, 17½@17½c; receipts, 6,891 bales; export to Great Britain, 17,006 bales; for the Continent, 1,705 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.16½@1.17; No. 2 red fall, $1.65. Corn held firm, but small sales; No. 2 new, mixed, 44c on east side. Oats easier; No. 2, 43½@42½c in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 82@85c.

WHISKY—Higher at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.00@14.50. Green meats firm; loose shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; hams, 7½@12c; clear sides, 10 days in salt, 7c, middles December. Bacon firm; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½c cash and first half of April. Lard firm; prime steam, 7½c, December.

HOGS—Higher at $4.40@4.90; mostly at $4.75@4.85. Receipts, 9,181.

CATTLE—More active and firmer; inferior to fair through Texan, 1½@2c; choice natives, 5½@5½c.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimates, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract. JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 18, 1873.

16,000 TICKETS..........2,097 PRIZES.

1 Prize of $500,000, 1 of $100,000, 1 of $50,000, 2 of $25,000, 4 of $10,000, and others.

In consequence of the lower rate of exchange, I am enabled to reduce the price of tickets to $120 whole, $60 one-half, $30 one-quarter, $12 one-tenth, and $6 one-twentieth ticket. All orders are considered strictly confidential, and will be filled by me promptly. The drawing will positively take place on Dec. 18, and all prizes will be cashed by me immediately on receipt of the official list. German Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed and information given. THEODORE ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., N. Y. Lock Box [illegible].

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

68 Randolph-st., corner State. Thirty Years' Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience have enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, also lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute. Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEA

360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city [illegible]

HORTICULT

Eighteenth Annual Meetin
nois State Horticultur

Collection of Insects by
the Industrial Uni

Blackberries and Ra
Closing Resolu

From Our Agricultural Cor

THIRD DAY—EVENING S

CHAMPAIGN,

The Committee on Fruits rep

APPLES

by B. C. Curtis, of Edgar Cou mens are fine for the season, bu last year. They were mostly This was the only lot of fruit pr Some person presented a secti

COTTONWOOD,

showing the effect of using the other trees for living fence-pos the rail had penetrated the tr neither the tree nor rail had least. This fact may be of valu would like a cheap fence, and, a row of shade-trees.

The report of the Committee by this Society to the students o University for best

COLLECTION OF INS

shown at this meeting of the S presented.

The resolution offering the lows:

Resolved, That the Society offer t the State Industrial University two and one of $8—for the best and sec of insects to be exhibited at the a Champaign next December. Each co companied by a paper on some spec ficial or injurious.

Your committee has found deciding who are entitled to th We found many beautiful collec showing that many of the stud great interest in the study of E practical and scientific; but, in these collections show plainly made as a matter of recreatio showing plainly that they did not lection, or appreciate the reaso these prizes, to-wit: the promot and scientific Entomology and study of Natural History.

Your committee are unanim the first prize to

P. GENNADIUS,

a native of Greece, and a stude versity, and also a close student collection is very extensive for in its collection. It is well mou ally classified in proper order for the most part correctly name presented by this competitor, w the circumstances, is worthy by this Society, and a credit to we would recommend its publica actions, as we feel that the Socie it can to encourage Mr. Gennadi tigations in this branch of Natur

To the collection by

WALTER E. KNIBL

we would award the second pri lection we find an artificial species; that is, they are not pro which should not be encouraged of Entomology. The specimen handled and mounted, making office or even parlor ornament. the most part correctly named.

THE BLACKBERRY.

Mr. Daggy had never succeede the blackberry, and especially and he had lost faith in this frui the State.

Mr. Montgomery, who reside county south, had found this frui value, and produced a good cro out of five seasons.

It was claimed that the pruning berry must be done in summ plant at from 1½ to 2 feet high, ing back the side-shoots as oc quire. The reason of this is, t bears on the terminal buds, an these, the more abundant the new kinds were mentioned, but appeared to be the favorite.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit has many friends, culture, being a certain bearer in Northwest; that is, in some of are the Doolittle, Miami, Pu The Philadelphia is not quite spurious sort had been sent out fo tended to injure its reputation. practice, as stated on this occasio in cutting back, rather than to stakes or to the trellis.

The Turner raspberry—an Il found in the garden of Prof. Tu sonville—has been tested for t years, and several members spok favor.

Mr. Baldwin, living near Jackso that he has 14 acres of this variety plant was hardy, a productive bearer. He planted in rows 8 fee feet in the row, and trained the picking from both sides of the row ting-back is done in March, and n is required, except good culture. are abundant, but as easily kille The past winter the tops of the can ly damaged.

From all the testimony presen conclude that it is of no small State,—at least the central and tions. No one had tested it at th as that part of the State was bu represented at this meeting, we c an opinion of its merits in that sec Hay, Mahan, Nelson, and others a mer-pruning, beginning at a foo from the ground, and cutting b shoots at a foot less of growth. they claimed that the plant becam more hardy, and that the bearin largely increased. No one advoca trellis for this fruit.

THE ATTENDANCE

at the meeting has been good thro bering nearly a hundred members; almost continued rain, and the co roads, few people could get in fro and the ladies of the city found i possible to attend. Yet there we from a distance, among them one ly contributors, who will no doubt ers of THE TRIBUNE the benefit o gestions and observations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINAL

Resolved, That the thanks of this So returned to the Champaign County H ety for its courtesy and attention to th body; to the Illinois Central, the Chi Bloomington & Western, and the Chica roads, for returning members at reduc of the Cities of Urbana and their generous hospitality; to the for the extensive circulation the proceedings of the meeting; and Secretary of the State Board of A generous donation of the Transacti for the use of our members.

Resolved, That the Rural felicity wit officer has performed the du the bland and exemplary condu are deserving of our thanks and that they are hereby hearti

Resolved, That we gladly welcome presence and counsel of our friend and Iowa; and hope that reciprocate and repay their neighb

Resolved, That, notwithstanding th and the lack of drawbacks or of watering, the past season, we s go forward to plant trees and more fruitful and pleasing the

Resolved, That we look with fear upo of cherry and railroad stocks, f land and water on the other s from our State Entomologist, marching on Washington.

W. C. FLA

Passed amid great enthusiasm. The Society then adjourned.

A Curious Case.

From the Oswego Palladiu

Court of Sessions yesterd years old, son of B. G. one of the most re the most capable members Bar, withdrew a former pleaded guilty to an in the third degree and who is a bright-loo of more than ordinary reply to the C

HORTICULTURE.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Collection of Insects by Students of the Industrial University.

Blackberries and Raspberries—Closing Resolutions.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.
THIRD DAY—EVENING SESSION.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 12, 1873.

The Committee on Fruits reported 56 varieties of

APPLES

by B. C. Curtis, of Edgar County. The specimens are fine for the season, but not quite up to last year. They were mostly correctly named. This was the only lot of fruit presented.

Some person presented a section of

COTTONWOOD,

showing the effect of using the cottonwood and other trees for living fence-posts. The end of the rail had penetrated the tree 6 inches, and neither the tree nor rail had decayed in the least. This fact may be of value to those who would like a cheap fence, and, at the same time, a row of shade-trees.

The report of the Committee on Prizes offered by this Society to the students of the Industrial University for best

COLLECTION OF INSECTS

shown at this meeting of the Society, was also presented.

The resolution offering the prizes is as follows:

Resolved, That the Society offer to the students of the State Industrial University two prizes—one of $10 and one of $5—for the best and second-best collection of insects to be exhibited at the annual meeting in Champaign next December. Each collection to be accompanied by a paper on some species of insect, beneficial or injurious.

Your committee has found no difficulty in deciding who are entitled to the prizes offered. We found many beautiful collections of insects, showing that many of the students had taken great interest in the study of Entomology, both practical and scientific; but, in some instances, these collections show plainly that they were made as a matter of recreation and pastime, showing plainly that they did not understand collection, or appreciate the reason for offering these prizes, to-wit: the promotion of practical and scientific Entomology and a love for the study of Natural History.

Your committee are unanimous in awarding the first prize to

P. GENNADIUS,

a native of Greece, and a student of the University, and also a close student of Nature. This collection is very extensive for the time occupied in its collection. It is well mounted, scientifically classified in proper order of families, and for the most part correctly named. The paper presented by this competitor, we think, under the circumstances, is worthy of consideration by this Society, and a credit to its author; and we would recommend its publication in its Transactions, as we feel that the Society should do all it can to encourage Mr. Gennadius in his investigations in this branch of Natural History.

To the collection by

WALTER E. KNIBLOS

we would award the second prize. In this collection we find an artificial arrangement of species; that is, they are not properly classified; which should not be encouraged in any student of Entomology. The specimen had been nicely handled and mounted, making a very pretty office or even parlor ornament. They are for the most part correctly named.

THE BLACKBERRY.

Mr. Dacy had never succeeded with any of the blackberry, and especially the Kittatinny; and he had lost faith in this fruit for his part of the State.

Mr. Montgomery, who resides in the next county south, had found this fruit to be of great value, and produced a good crop at least four out of five seasons.

It was claimed that the pruning of the blackberry must be done in summer, taking the plant at from 1½ to 2 feet high, and again cutting back the side-shoots as occasion may require. The reason of this is, that this fruit bears on the terminal buds, and, the more of them, the more abundant the crop. Several new kinds were mentioned, but the Kittatinny appeared to be the favorite.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit has many friends, and is of wider culture, being a certain bearer in all parts of the Northwest; that is, in some of its varieties, such as the Doolittle, Miami, Purple Cane, etc. The Philadelphia is not quite hardy, and a spurious sort had been sent out for it, which also tended to injure its reputation. The general practice, as stated on this occasion, is to depend on cutting back, rather than to tie and train to stakes or to the trellis.

The Turner raspberry—an Illinois seedling raised in the garden of Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville—has been tested for the past three years, and several members spoke highly in its favor.

Mr. Baldwin, living near Jacksonville, stated that he has 14 acres of this variety, and that the plant was hardy, a productive and annual bearer. He planted in rows 8 feet apart, and 2 feet in the row, and trained them as a hedge, cutting from both sides of the row. The cutting-back is done in March, and no further care is required, except good culture. The suckers are abundant, but as easily killed as weeds. The past winter the tops of the canes were slightly damaged.

From all the testimony presented, we must conclude that it is of no small value for our State,—at least the central and northern portions. No one had tested it at the south; but, as that part of the State was but indifferently represented at this meeting, we cannot express an opinion of its merits in that section. Messrs. [illegible] Mahan, Nelson, and others advocated summer-pruning, beginning at a foot or two feet from the ground, and cutting back the sub-laterals at a foot less of growth. In this manner it is claimed that the plant became stocky and more hardy, and that the bearing buds were greatly increased. No one advocated stakes or trellis for this fruit.

THE ATTENDANCE

at the meeting has been good throughout, numbering nearly a hundred members; but, from the long continued rain, and the consequent bad roads, few people could get in from the country, and the ladies of the city found it almost impossible to attend. Yet there were a few ladies from a distance, among them one of your weekly contributors, who will no doubt give the readers of THE TRIBUNE the benefit of her investigations and observations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to the Champaign County Horticultural Society for its courtesy and attention to the members of this body; to the Illinois Central, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, for returning members at reduced rates; to the citizens of the Cities of Urbana and Champaign for their generous hospitality; to the members of the press for the extensive circulation they have given to the proceedings of the meeting; and to A. M. Garland, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for the generous donation of the Transactions of the State Board for the use of our members.

Resolved, That the Rural felicity with which our presiding officer has performed the duties of his office, [illegible] bland and exemplary conduct of our Secretary, are deserving of our thanks and commendation, and that they are hereby heartily extended.

Resolved, That we gladly welcome to our meeting the presence and counsel of our friends from Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa; and hope that we shall be able to visit and repay their neighborly kindness.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the drawbacks of [illegible] and the lack of drawbacks or rebates on the [illegible] the past season, we shall not despair, but go forward to plant trees and do our work of [illegible] more fruitful and pleasing the great State of [illegible]

Resolved, That we look with fear upon the disastrous [illegible] of [illegible] and railroad stocks, from drought on [illegible] hand and water on the other; and learn with [illegible] from our State Entomologist, that the "Potato [illegible] marching on Washington.

W. C. FLAGG, Chairman.

[illegible] amid great enthusiasm.

The Society then adjourned. RURAL.

A Curious Case.

From the Oswego Palladium.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday Fred Lewis, [illegible] years old, son of B. G. Lewis, of Central [illegible], one of the most respectable and [illegible] most capable members of the Oswego [illegible], withdrew a former plea of not [illegible] pleaded guilty to an indictment for [illegible] the third degree and grand larceny. [illegible], who is a bright-looking boy, and [illegible] of more than ordinary intelligence [illegible] in reply to the Court's question whether he had anything to say, or any one to say anything for him in mitigation of sentence, said that he would like to make a statement of the circumstances of the case, which he did as follows, in a very clear and composed manner: This is a very singular case, as you will all see when I get through my remarks. A party of boys about my own age, among whom was the complainant's son, started out for some fun—what we called a chicken-roost. Complainant's son proposed that we should take some liquor. He filled a bottle at his father's store, and we took it along. They all took some. I took too freely, and under the influence of that I did this. I don't think I would have done it had I been in my right mind. I was arraigned, put in jail, and bailed out, and I think my behavior since has satisfied people that I am sorry for what I did and am trying to do better. All the people seem to be satisfied of that except the complainant, who has always seemed to want to get something against me. He has done it now; the complainant and his liquor is the cause of this. I can forgive him, for I am of a forgiving spirit; but I don't think he or his boy ought to be allowed to give boys liquor. I hope the Court will be as lenient with me as possible, so if I ever get out I can atone for what I have done, and show people that I mean to do better. The property has been returned to the complainant."

He was sentenced to one year in the Onondaga Penitentiary,—the smallest penalty allowed by law.

CAPITAL-STOCK ASSESSMENTS.

Application of the Joliet Gaslight Company for an Injunction to Restrain the Extension of the Tax upon Its Capital-Stock, Before Judge McRoberts at Chambers—Synopsis of the Argument of the Hon. G. D. A. Parks.

Our main grounds in support of this application we will state in a series of propositions at the outset. They are as follows, viz.:

First—That, by the Constitution, "corporations" as such, and as expressly contradistinguished from their stockholders or the "persons" who happen to compose them, are made liable to be taxed; that they are so made liable in two respects only: their "property" and their "franchises;" that, while the General Assembly have full discretionary power in framing the machinery of the revenue-system, and may adopt, if deemed expedient, an indirect instead of a direct method of "ascertaining" the results required, and, in this view, might take the capital stock as an index or exponent of the values assessable against the corporation, yet it can be so employed only to ascertain the value of the property and franchises,—no further; that the capital stock, considered not as a proximately accurate index or standard of measurement, but as itself a species of substantive property,—as, in a certain respect, it undoubtedly is,—does not belong to the corporation, but to the stockholders; and that, notwithstanding the ultimate identity of interests between them, this plain distinction of legal right, which the Constitution studiously recognizes in making both separately taxable, cannot be disregarded in the widest range of discretion accorded to the taxing power.

Second—That the market-value of the capital-stock, so far as it can be analyzed at all, must be taken to express not only the value of the tangible property and corporate privileges or franchises, but also, and in perfectly indefinable proportions, other component elements enhancing its price in the estimation of the market,—such elements consisting of the general favorable conditions for success and profit attending the business of the corporation, and known in ordinary partnerships as the "good-will" of the concern; that neither in individual nor corporate enterprises can these considerations be reckoned, either directly or indirectly, in any basis of taxation which may be adopted, to extend it beyond the legal measure of the property and assets of the taxpayer; and that, therefore, the provisions of the act in question, assessing the capital-stock against the corporation, does virtually and in effect tax them in respect to that for which they are not constitutionally taxable.

Third—That the act undertakes to tax the franchise by an assessment ad valorem, as measured in the excess of the market or real value of the stock over and above the tangible property, so called; and that such method is without warrant in the Constitution, which seems to intend a tax upon the franchises of corporations, in common with the various other special subjects enumerated in Sec. 1, Art. IX., in the nature of a license or excise, as had been customary, either fixed at a specific annual rate, or graduated with reference to its earnings, or the extent of business, or some other reasonable scale of uniformity, which should be deemed expedient.

Fourth—That, if taxable ad valorem, and the State Board of Equalization be regarded as a body of Assessors to whom the duty might properly be confided, yet the plan prescribed in the act (Fourth Subdivision, Sec. 3) is in no just sense an assessment of the franchise; because in the measure of valuation adopted—the excess of the stock over the property—it is mixed indiscriminately with other elements; and also because, were this not so, the assessment is required to be made, not according to the personal judgment and conscience of the Assessor in each case, and with reference to the special nature and beneficial value of the franchise which each charter may confer, but under an arbitrary general rule of valuation,—a striking example of the very evil which the Constitution sought to prevent.

Fifth—That a fair interpretation of Sec. 1, Art. IX., of that instrument, leads us to the conclusion that it contemplated, in accordance with the dictates of long-established usage and manifest public convenience, the division of the State into taxing districts of suitable form for a system of discriminating assessments, which should be just to each individual taxpayer; that, in regard to all subjects of taxation having their situs in the taxing district, the entire duty was intended to be committed to the appropriate local officer, and not assigned, in whole or in part, to a central State authority, sitting at the Seat of Government, necessarily acting, not upon individual taxpayers in detail, but upon entire classes en masse,—not by an exercise of discretion, which the duty of assessment *ex vi termini* implies, but under inflexible general rules or formulas of computation.

Sixth—That in no case, relation, or aspect recognized by law, can the debts which an individual citizen owes be added to the property he owns, as a basis for taxation; that the same rule of common justice and common sense applies to companies of citizens, although connected together in a corporate form; that the property and franchises only can be taxed, and debts are in no possible sense a part of either; and that, for this cause, the plan adopted by the State Board of Equalization is in violation both of the organic law and the act from which it professed to derive its authority.

THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is not a memorial due from the American people, if not from the American Government, to the English Captain who, "in the absence of an American man-of-war, took the responsibility of protecting American citizens and guarding the honor of the American flag?"

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1873. AMERICUS.

The Mikado's Palace.

A correspondent writing from Yeddo gives the following description of the palace of the Mikado, or Temo: "Passing through an immense stone archway, a large court yard was entered, paved with great square blocks of granite, and scrupulously neat; then on through another archway to an inner court, strewn with gravel and shaded with immense trees, whose wide-spreading branches and huge, gnarled trunks betoken the growth of centuries. Then came the garden, or, more properly, the park, of the palace. It is surmounted, as were each of the court-yards, with a large stone wall not less than 30 feet in height, and about 15 feet in thickness. I have read of English landscape gardening, and of the grand old parks that surround the ancient manors and castles of that country, but I never expect to see, even in England, more tasteful ornamentation or greater extent than is visible in this park about the Temo's palace. For miles you walk through a perfect fairy land. It is like a page from the 'Arabian Nights,' with its trees trimmed in every fantastic shape, its artificial mounds and lakes, and its wealth of foliage and flowers. The palace itself is not visible from the park entrance. It is low and built in the Japanese fashion, and so ingeniously concealed that you do not suspect its presence until you suddenly come upon it from a turn in the road. Like other Japanese buildings, it is deceptive in appearance, and it is not until you have traveled a day or so through its long corridors and innumerable rooms that you begin to suspect its true size."

THE COURTS.

Is the Word "Shyster" Libelous?

Bankruptcy Items—New Suits—Announcements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Blodgett will hear set cases, or, if none are ready, will aid Judge Hopkins in the trial of the District calendar.

To-day is the first day of the December term in the Circuit Court.

Judge Murphy will call Calendar No. 3 at 2 p. m. in the Superior Court.

In the Criminal Court Andrew J. Guilford will be tried for larceny while in the employ of the Ford Manufacturing Company.

In the County Court, cases which were advertised for adjudication on the third Monday of December will be called.

Judge Moore is engaged in hearing a motion for an injunction against the Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, to prevent him from beginning suits against the stockholders until other alleged prior debts to the Company are settled.

WHAT IS A SHYSTER?

Judge Booth was engaged a part of Saturday in hearing a demurrer filed by Wilbur F. Storey to a declaration filed against him by one William Bush, a professed lawyer. The declaration sets out that the *Times*, nearly a year ago, "wrote him up," and, in the course of the article, applied the term "shyster" to him. Mr. Bush proceeds to ask damages therefor. Mr. Storey, by his attorney, replied that the declaration was not sufficient to support an action; in other words, that calling a lawyer a "shyster" was not actionable. The plaintiff avers that it meant the most ignorant lawyer at the Bar, but the reply was that, even if the Bar was composed of Mansfield, Erskine, Evarts, and Field, one must, perforce, be the most ignorant. The matter was taken under advisement. If it can be established that it is actionable, *per se*, to call a lawyer a shyster, all the leading newspapers of the city will have their hands full, as it is the most common and expressive term to apply to that class of men who are lawyers in name, but sharpers and thieves in practice.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

James B. Charlton, of Monmouth, filed a voluntary petition to be declared bankrupt. He states his assets to be about $2,000 and his liabilities about $2,900, about $1,200 of which he claims is exempt. The case was referred to Register Morgan.

Field, Benedict & Co. filed a petition against F. Schreiber, claiming $1,457.45 due them on an open account, and alleging that she made a fraudulent sale of her property. She also made a compromise with her creditors on a basis of 50 per cent, 20 per cent in cash, and the remainder in notes. Petitioners were of the number of the creditors, but Schreiber did not keep her agreement. A rule to show cause, returnable Dec. 22, was issued, and a provisional warrant of seizure.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James K. Pell, Cornelius Dever, and Duncan A. Pell commenced suit against E. L. Gowen for $2,000.

John Brown brought suit for $2,000 against Frederick Mueller.

Peter Devine began proceedings against W. K. Swallow to recover $1,000.

Hiram Norton, Lemuel D. Norton, and John Norton began an action against D. Herman Lomer for $1,200.

Walworth, Brown & Co. brought suit for $2,000 against John Hughes & Son, and against the Griffin Smoke Burner Company for $1,200.

The jury in the Wabash avenue extension case in Hyde Park, tried before Judge Jameson, returned a verdict for damages of $27,298.91.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York recovered judgment by confession against John R. Dickinson for the sum of $2,133.88.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg began suit against Webber & Harkins for $1,000.

James Dizell recovered judgment by default against Street's Palace Stock Car Company for $1,287.16.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Anthony Warner, who filed an affidavit against Joseph Austrian to obtain an information in the nature of a quo warranto, was on trial and the writ denied.

The case of Anna Herman, brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, was tried, and she discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to hold her.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 39 to 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, and 54 to 61.

Judge McRobert's call is 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26 to 30, 32, 34, 36, 37 to 42.

Judge Rogers will call the first twenty cases on his calendar.

Judge Booth will call the first ten cases on his December calendar.

Judge Murphy will begin the call of the first twenty cases on calendar No. 3, at 2 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The third week of the opera season will open with the performance of "Trovatore," which, it will be remembered, filled the house to overflowing at its representation Thursday, and will, judging from the sale at the box office, repeat that pleasant operation this evening. The cast will be the same as before; Miss Kellogg as *Leonora*; Mrs. Seguin as *Azucena*; Mr. Maas as *Manrico*; Mr. Carlton as the *Count di Luna*; and Mr. Hall as *Ferrando*.

MONSTER GERMAN CONCERT.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a monster concert in aid of the German Society was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the hall of the Germania Maennerchor on Fifth avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets.

The following German singing societies were represented:

Orpheus—F. Amberg.
Swiss Maennerchor—J. Mueller.
Concordia—J. B. Gamboni.
Germania—Dr. Bluthard.
Teutonia—C. E. Meyer.
Sennefeld Liederkranz—Jacob Becker.
Chicago Maennerchor.—W. B. Blum, Jr.
Frohsinn—W. H. Kniering.
Turner Maennerchor—Carl Meyer.
Chicago Maennerchor—Carl Plum.

Otto Lob, conductor of the Germania and Swiss Maennerchor, and H. Schols, President of the Chicago Musical Union, were also present. On motion, Dr. Bluthard was elected President of the Committee, and Carl Plum, Secretary. Mr. Otto Lob, who was instructed at a previous meeting to report a programme for the concert, submitted the following:

1. Overture........................Orchestra
2. Grand Maennerchor............About 300 Singers
3. Solo.
4. Mixed Chorus, assisted by the Ladies of the Germania, Orpheus and Liederkranz Singing Societies.
5. Symphony........................Orchestra
6-7. Two National Songs............By Entire Chorus
8. Quartett or Sextett.
9. Great Maennerchor.......By All the Male Singers

Mr. Schols was appointed a delegate to request Mr. Balatka to take charge of the Orchestra.

Mr. Otto Lob was appointed to take charge of the vocal music and to select the proper pieces.

On motion it was decided to have the concert take place during the first week in February. The selection of a hall was left the Committee of the German Society.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting Saturday afternoon.

On recommendation of the five committees the following bills were ordered to be paid: Regular and special police for November, $918.50; Hyde Park Gas Company, for street-lamps &c., $423.16; pay-roll on water-works sewer, $381.24; American Bridge Company, for Dalton bridge, $72.40; Perry, Morris & Sulzer, printing, $12.50; D. H. Horne, postage on assessment notices, $12.51; A. D. Waldron, express charges on bonds, $12; Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., drawing paper, $10; D. W. Coole, feeding prisoners, $9.25; total, $1,851.56.

The bills of Gray, Horne, and Rhodes, for serving as Commissioners on Assessments, were referred to the Attorney, to ascertain out of what fund they are payable.

The bill of George Preston, Pound-keeper at Union Avenue Pound, was not approved. Proceedings were dismissed in special assessment for improvement of Forty-first street.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted explaining that the resolution adopted Nov. 22 means that sworn estimates of the contractor on Water-Works, endorsed and approved by the Engineer, Superintendent, and Committee on Construction, are then to be submitted to the Board for final action in the ordinary manner.

Mr. E. R. Beach, representing the Pullman tract, by permission, explained that they were assessed $1,100 out of $5,500, the estimate for the completion of said road, of which sum $4,000 had already been expended, and he feared the available balance would be insufficient to finish the road as far as their land. It was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Attorney.

The Clerk reported that the Attorney informed him that no delay was necessary in the improvement of Sixty-eighth street: its dedication had been secured, and full deeds would be executed soon—only waiting the return home of one of the parties.

An order was adopted requiring owners of property to construct a six-foot plank sidewalk on the west side of Hyde Park avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-third street, on or before Jan. 13, 1874, at which time an ordinance for a special assessment will be ordered, to build any parts thereof remaining unconstructed.

Edward Bobey, Esq., sent down a plat of "Rolling-Mill Addition to South Chicago," located somewhere between the Indiana line and the Calumet River, which had to be referred for investigation.

Estimate No. 1, from C. E. Hequembourgh, for iron water-pipes, to amount of $4,816.23, and numerous shipping bills of same from Milwaukee and other places, were presented and referred.

President Cady, ex-officio Chief of Police, called attention to the fires of Tuesday morning, which were surely the work of the incendiary, and stated that he and Capt. Bixford had arranged to have one-third of the police force placed on nightly patrol, to meet any future emergency.

A formal ordinance was adopted, providing for the appointment and fixing the duties and term of office of a Village Collector. James H. Ely, Town Collector, proposed to act as village collector for a salary of $1,500 and his expenses, not to exceed $750; and would pay to the village all fees received by him on the collection of State, county, and school taxes. The Collector's salary was fixed at $1,500 for the term, his official bond to be in $200,000; and James H. Ely was appointed to hold until the third Tuesday of April, 1874.

The Clerk reported that, in obedience to instructions at the last meeting, he had searched the records on the subject of the improvement of Ninety-fifth street. July 20, 1872, the Superintendent reported the street in bad order; Aug. 17, 1872, the subject was referred to the Committee on Highways; and Oct. 19, 1872, James H. Bowen's petition on the subject was presented, and, on motion of E. G. Clark, the Superintendent and the Committee on Streets were authorized to contract for the grading and graveling of the same, at an expense not exceeding $1,000. It appears that the said contract was let to Charles Creighton at $900, and that on the estimate of the Engineer, there had been paid him $311.84. On motion, it was ordered that the balance, $588.86, be paid.

A communication was received from Beatty & Barker, stating that they had completed Madison avenue sewer, and presenting a bill for the balance, $869.90, indorsed by the Engineer and Superintendent, recommending the acceptance of the sewer as completed. It was referred to the Committee on Drainage.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 20.

A "SALTED" SILVER MINE.

Capt. E. B. Ward Claims to Have Been Swindled Out of $200,000—Arrest of the Accused Speculators.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 11.

In all probability no intelligent citizen of Michigan would be astonished to hear that a silver or other mine had been "salted," and that thereby a number of wild speculators had been cleaned out of their last dollar; but if we tell them that a man of the acknowledged business capacity of Capt. Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, had been victimized by a gang of mining sharpers to the tune of over $200,000, we opine that a little more astonishment would be depicted upon their countenances. From present appearances the latter intimation seems to be a fact, and two of the main operators have been arrested and are now on their way to this city to be tried. They and their alleged victim are men of means, and the chances are that unless a prompt settlement is effected the courts will have to determine the case.

The story of this particular "salted" silver-mine business is easily told. In 1872 John M. Whitney, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Joel Lawrence, then of Chicago, but more recently of New York City, represented, it is charged, to Capt. E. B. Ward that the Eureka mine of Utah was boiling over with wealth, or words to that effect; and he was urged to invest a few of his surplus earnings therein with a view of sharing in the rich prospects which, it was represented, the future surely had in store for all who put in their dollars.

Capt. Ward gave a patient hearing to all the stories that were told of Utah and its wealth, and especially of the prospective yield of the Eureka mine. Finally he determined to investigate the matter for himself, and selecting one of the most trusty and experienced overseers of the Wyandotte Iron-Works, bade him go to Utah and explore the Eureka mine with a view of ascertaining whether all the reports of its great wealth were true. The gentleman referred to did go to Utah, and was agreeably astonished to find the most incontrovertable evidences of silver ore in abundance "down in the Eureka mine, underneath the ground."

He selected numerous species, and brought them away, and they were subjected to the examination of experts and assayers, and pronounced unusually rich. These reports were made to Capt. E. B. Ward, and on Oct. 7, 1872, he purchased certificates of Eureka stock of the men above named to the aggregate amount of $200,000. For this stock he gave:

Three promissory notes, each of the value of $10,000, payable in one year from Oct. 7, 1872, with interest at 8 per cent.

The deed of a tract of land in Oakland County, described as the southwest quarter of Sec. 33, north of range east, 11, containing 160 79-100 acres, and valued at $16,000.

Twelve hundred shares of Silver Islet (Lake Superior) mining stock, valued at $60,000.

Thirteen hundred shares of the stock of Wyandotte Rolling-Mill Company, worth $65,000.

Lots 101, 102 and 103, Sec. 8 of the Governor and Judges' plan of the City of Detroit, (the old Mansion House property on the corner of Griswold and Atwater streets), valued at $35,000.

Thus matters stood for several months. In the course of time Capt. Ward began to think that he had been swindled, and the more he examined the matter the more he became convinced that this was a correct conclusion. He organized a second exploring expedition, which was undertaken without the knowledge or consent of Messrs. Whitney or Lawrence, and it is claimed that he has secured evidence not only that the Eureka mine was "salted" with the deliberate intention of defrauding him, but that a plan had been pursued to completely blind the expert originally sent to examine the property.

It is claimed that when the expert referred to went into the mine he, as requested, picked up specimens to suit himself, and without reference to any previous understanding with the operators there, or without being requested to visit any particular locality. He secured several small bags full of specimens, and as they were too heavy to carry about he, as fast as he filled them, deposited the treasures as he pursued his explorations, in convenient places, to be picked up on his return. It is also claimed that as he entered into the "mountain of wealth," men employed for the occasion cautiously followed in his rear, and changed the selected specimens for others of greater value, and that in this way the gigantic fraud was consummated. Affidavits to prove these particular allegations have been procured and a Criminal Court here will, in all probability, soon be called upon to determine their truth or falsity.

On the 1st of December Capt. Ward made a complaint at the Police Court in this city against Whitney and Lawrence, in which he charged that the property above described was obtained from him by false representations on the part of these men. Warrants were issued, and that for the arrest of Lawrence was placed in the hands of Detective John B. Stadler, while that for the arrest of Whitney was given to Seargent Britton, of the police force. These officers immediately procured the necessary requisitions from our State authorities upon the Governors of the State of New York and Utah Territory, and early last week they went in quest of the alleged criminals, Mr. Stadler going to New York and Britton to Salt Lake City. The accused, as the telegraph to-day announces, were arrested yesterday, and unless something intervenes to prevent it, they will both be brought here to answer the charges made against them. They are both wealthy men, and it is not improbable that they will make a strenuous fight for liberty.

Besides Capt. Ward, there are some ten or twenty other persons in this city who are owners of Eureka stock to the aggregate value of about $100,000. They are quietly gnashing their teeth, and so far have not entered any criminal complaints. If, however, civil suits should be hereafter instituted against the persons who have been arrested, or settlements should be demanded, they are preparing to present their claims.

It will be seen by reference to the New York telegrams this afternoon, that the enterprising Lawrence is in jail in that city, and that he proposes to raise a point before he comes to Detroit.

BATTLE WITH BANDITTI.

They Defeat Their Pursuers, and Retreat with Hostages in Their Hands.

From the Kansas City Times, Dec. 12.

Various rumors have been afloat for the past two days concerning the pursuit and capture of the bandits who captured and robbed a village store near the Kansas State line in Cass County last Saturday night. Among the rumors was a rather indefinite story told by a Mr. Mason, claiming to be from the immediate vicinity of the robbery, who reported that the robbers had been pursued to some place between this city and Cameron and "treed." But further than this the mysterious Mr. Mason did not appear to be informed.

It remained for the Sedalia *Bazoo* to knock Mr. Mason's story on the head by a report, which, if true furnishes a sequel to the most remarkable and daring robbery of the year. On Monday, or forty hours after the capture and plundering of Bryant's store, the robbers increased by several additional members of the gang passed through Appleton City, St. Clair County, loaded with plunder. They were closely pursued by a detachment of mounted citizens of Cass County, who were reinforced by forty or fifty of the citizens of Appleton City. The robbers were overtaken near Monegaw Springs, near a road-side hotel, kept by a Col. Simms, formerly a well-known and prominent citizen of Miami County, Kan. The robbers were ordered to surrender; their reply was a volley of bullets fired from the brush, into the fastnesses of which they retired. The citizens found themselves at a disadvantage, the roughness of the ground and the dense brush offering superior facilities to the pursued. In the fight the robbers succeeded in capturing Mr. Alva Wyckoff, a lumber dealer of Appleton City, whom they held and carried with them in their retreat. They sent word to the pursuing party that, unless pursuit was abandoned, they would shoot their prisoner. The desperate character of the bandits, who are supposed to be none other than the Younger brothers and others of the Iowa train-robbers, determined the citizens to temporarily withdraw from the fight. Later rumors have been brought into Appleton City, none of them very reliable, to the effect that the fighting had recommenced, with fatal results to some of the pursuers.

It is expected that the Governor will offer a large reward for the capture or extermination of this desperate band of thieves, who have so long been a curse and a disgrace to Western Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boarding-house keepers, who consider the early meal as incomplete without the unctuous fried potatoes, will be interested to know that the crop is 17,000,000 bushels short, this year.

—An Evansville (Ind.) man, well advanced in years, was astonished recently at receiving an invitation to attend the wedding of his parents, who had been thirty years separated by divorce.

—An offer made by the Mayor of Liverpool, who is the head of a large brewing firm, to supply beer gratuitously for the Christmas dinner of the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, has been declined by the Workhouse Committee.

—When old King Lear complained of the shabby treatment he received from his daughters after he had divided up between them and took his place as a boarder in their respective houses, they consoled him by saying: "You may go, father, and fare worse."

—A genius was expatiating upon the utility of an India rubber ship which he was inventing, when an old sailor exclaimed: "No, no! It will never do; an India rubber ship would rub out all the lines of latitude and longitude, to say nothing of the equator!"

—The great worriers of life are the so-called "little things" which are from day to day left unadjusted, till they fasten their victims like a net. The men who die of "overwork" are not so much destroyed by their great useful labors as by the vexatious trifles which accumulate till they produce a condition of chronic fever and unrest.

—A Ripon man bought a postal money-order, the other day, to pay a Berlin man, and, thinking it was a receipt for the money, carried the blue piece of paper in his pocket until the Berlin sent him a dunning letter, and not until the Ripon man went to see the Postmaster about it did he find out that he must send the order to the man he owed.

—Some speculators have got hold of certain tracts of land in Wallingford, Ct., so poor and worthless that the Assessor has not, until recently, included them in his list, and by an ingenious map and glib talk they are being palmed off upon unsuspecting individuals for from $250 to $300 per lot. On the Assessor's valuation they are worth 30 cents each.

—A story is going the rounds in Terrebonne, to the effect that a gang of Celestials employed on Grand Caillou, have summarily dealt with a defaulting cashier of their own race, by chopping off his hands and burying him alive. The report originated among the colored field hands employed upon the same place, and the District-Attorney has been investigating the case, but as yet the authorities have neither found the missing man, nor satisfactory evidence of what became of him.—*New Orleans Times.*

—The manner in which officials do continuously lie in wait for little loop-holes through which to draw forth unlawful gains, was shown up recently in Hamilton and Clermont Counties, Ohio. About forty-three years ago, the people of those two counties built a bridge across the Little Miami, which forms the dividing line. The Legislature, for the purpose of facilitating things in connection with it, formed the Commissioners of the two counties into a corporated body, under the name of the "Union Bridge Company." This went on very lovely until 1860, when the Commissioners, conceiving that it would be a nice thing to make this office add a little to their income, voted themselves $25 a year salary, which they drew with commendable regularity, until last month a Hamilton County Commissioner had a compunction of conscience, and bursted the whole thing up.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND JEWELRY closing out very cheap. D'UTASSY, 199 East Randolph-st.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND JEWELRY, for sale; closing out very cheap. D. U'TASSY, 199 East Randolph-st.

A MAN WHO CAN COMMAND A LARGE WHOLESALE trade for all kinds of produce in the coal districts of Pennsylvania wishes some one to supply goods or capital. Address X 15, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING COFFEE-HOUSE IN FIRST-class location, for sale or exchange, at a very low figure. Apply at Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

HALF INTEREST IN A HARDWARE AND house furnishing business for sale; located to the heart of the city, South Side. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

I HAVE A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A VALUABLE patent just procured I want to sell or exchange for real estate or personal property. Will exchange for dry goods or groceries. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH LICENSE, FOR sale cheap, 203 East Randolph-st. Location unsurpassed. Proprietor going East. Apply on premises.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING TWO STORES, WILL dispose of one. Any party wishing to go into a genteel and profitable business already established, can purchase the stock and fixtures at a bargain. This is really a chance seldom offered, and will bear investigation. Apply at 43 West Randolph-st.

YARD, WITH OFFICE, SCALE, AND SIDE-track (five-car capacity) centrally located, suitable for coal, wood, or lumber, for sale or to rent. Address W, care West Side Carrier No. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

BIRDS! BIRDS!—JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany, a lot of the best Hartz Mountain canary and other kinds of singing birds at lowest prices. 16 North Wells-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, IN CITY AND COUNTY bought, sold, and exchanged for cash and real estate. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED; new rolls $3 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER'S, 32 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG WIDOW LADY, ALONE, would like a home with some kind gentleman. No objections to leave the city. Good references given. Address U 22, Tribune office.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD. I offer St. Louis at $2 discount; others at liberal reduction. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 724 State-st. The highest price paid for cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Orders by mail promptly attended to. B. BOASBURG.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO SALOON KEEPERS—SEND ME $3, A 3-CENT postage stamp, and address, and I will send you a receipt that you can make $5 per day with, with only $5 capital invested. W. G. DELAMATER, Ontario, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS, TITLE PERfect, no incumbrance for city property. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL PIECES OF BUSIness property on West Madison-st, worth from $15,000 to $200,000, for farms or inside property. Also, quite a number of dwellings worth from $4,500 to $15,000, for other property, by D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—LUMBER, FENCING, COMMON boards, shingles, &c., $1,000 to $10,000. Will pay in cash and real estate. Address E 23, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 24X266 FEET TO 20 FT alley, fronting on Oglesby-st., near Lake; also lots 25x150 feet fronting on Lake and Fulton-sts., near California. No money required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT LOTS, $1,000 LOTS AT $550, $1,200 lots for $800, and so on, nearly giving them away. Boys, call at John Lynch's boot and shoe shop, 765 Archer-av., near Lock-st., and patronize him; for he is a tip-top fellow, and at the same time examine my list of lots near him. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—19 LOTS, EACH 25x130 FEET, CORNER Kinzie and Oglesby-sts., suitable for coal-yard, malt-house, or any manufacturing business; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—3 LOTS ON INDIANA-st., between Robey and Hoyne at $1,000 each. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—TWO LOTS ON THE corner of Grand and Western-av., east front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—TEN (10) LOTS, INcluding the two corners between Monroe and Wilcox-sts.; fine location; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT houses on Adams-st., east of Aberdeen, new, and all modern improvements.
2 two-story and basement houses on South Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson.
3 two-story houses on Harrison-st., east of Leavitt, cheap and on easy terms.
2 lots corner Ogden-av. and Rockwell-st., near Douglas Park.
2 lots corner Sixteenth-st. and Douglas Park.
2 lots Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
20 lots on North LaSalle, Dearborn and Wells-sts.
Also, several desirable acre-tracts, suitable for subdivision.
1 finely-improved farm in Cook County for sale cheap, or may be exchanged for inside property.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 122 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS 649 WEST MONROE-ST., between Paulina and Wood; splendid location, house 9 rooms, 2-story; large barn; all in good repair; cost $3,000. These buildings occupy 2 lots, and will be sold for just the appraised value of the lots, as the owner is about leaving the city and must sell; terms easy, one-third down, 3 or 4 yearly payments on balance. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, 188 WEST MADIson-st.: Building lots on all of the leading streets, West Side, worth from $500 to $5,000 each; easy terms.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10, 40, OR 80 acres, corner Madison-st., fronting Central Park. 25 acres on Barry Point Road, near Central Park. 10 acres corner Chicago-av. and Kedzie-av. 40 acres at Highland Park, Sec. 28, R. 12, T. 43. 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st. 5 acres in School Section west of Central Park. Parties looking for investments, please examine the above property, and please call or address D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 25x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—20 ACRES OF land, fronting on Seventy-ninth-st., Hyde Park, near line of new railroad. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV. AND FORTY-SEVenth-st.—5 acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st., near Union Stock-Yards. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON PROPOSED BOULEVARD at South Englewood, size 25x120 feet, price $300 each, until Dec. 15. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—ON HYDE PARK-AV., near Forty-seventh-st., two-story frame house; mansard roof and brick basement, 10 rooms; fine stable; lot 50x180. JAS. H. RIGGS, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIdences at Ridgeland; also beautiful residence at Oak Park. JAMES W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO REAL estate—A beautiful, well-watered stock farm in Southeastern Kansas, 80 acres timber, at under price; well stocked. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OVER FIFTY farms, large tracts of timber and mineral lands, in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., many being very highly improved. Prices, $1,000 to $50,000. Call and investigate. 89 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, $2,400, $5,000, $16,000, good lands, 40 to 100 miles of Chicago; will exchange for other property. Address R 4, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ILLINOIS FARM WORTH $2,000 TO $7,000 as first payment on houses and lots 966 and 968 North Clark-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark.

WANTED—SUBURBAN OR CITY PROPERTY TO the amount of $2,000 or $20,000, to be paid for with farms, of which I have several. Address R 74, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, also large back room and single room, bath-room, hot and cold water, with or without board.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, with board; references required.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—good board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

I CAN GIVE SIX OR EIGHT YOUNG GENTLEmen the best accommodations in the city for the price in lodging and boarding. Apply at Room 27, Reaper Block.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, second floor, suitable for two; also, large parlor, bed-room off, hot and cold water, unfurnished except carpets; have also two single rooms, furnished, for gentlemen; all with table-board; do not display much silver-ware on table, but make up deficiency in substantials; all at low figures.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER OF STATE AND SIXteenth-sts.—Boarders wanted at reasonable prices.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON COLLATERALS, FOR 4 or 6 months, in sums to suit. Loans upon railroad bonds, and all stocks upon the "New York Stock Exchange" a specialty. City, State, and railroad bonds bought and sold; also cash in hand to loan upon first-class inside real estate. Call between 12 and 5 p. m., 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, Room 57.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Laasen's Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON GOOD collateral. T. ATKINSON, 27 Reaper Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—SHORT PAPER, FROM $5,000 to $17,000, 30 to 90 days to run; must be well secured. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR SEVEN MONTHS ON GOOD security. Will pay 1½ per cent a month. Address Room 4, No. 89 LaSalle-st.

$7,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE years, upon choice inside property, improved or unimproved. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

$10,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FROM one to eight months, on houses on leased land, or other first-class collaterals, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Loans negotiated on real estate. A few cluster diamond rings and fine gold watches for sale very cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, Loan Broker, Room 3, 125 South Clark-st.

$50,000 WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS UPON first-class name, secured by choice inside property. Liberal rates. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STOCK OF HARDware and stoves, about $7,000, at Dwight, Ill. Good town and established trade. This is a chance not often offered, and will pay any party with money to investigate. Must be closed out. Apply at Dwight, or to C. W. SELDEN, Assignee, 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BED-LOUNGE AND OTHER furniture, very cheap; cottage for rent, 43 Cottage Grove-av.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS SELL AT AUCTION EVery Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Make advances on all classes of goods left on storage or to be sold, and keep on hand at their salesrooms, No. 63 South Canal-st., a general assortment of household and auction goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present from the West Side Singer Office, 215 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SUNDAY, IN WABASH-AV. STAGE, A small velvet cap which owner can have by calling at Tribune counting-room.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—
210 Walnut-st., $35.
169 Mather, $30.
89 North Green, $35.
66 and 68 Throop, $60 each.
196 and 198 Carroll, $30.
73 and 75 North Peoria, $40.
Corner Roby and Harrison, $55.
182 Park avenue, $50.
715 Fulton, $30.
641 Adams, $75.
236 South Morgan, $35.
639 Monroe, $75.
453 Washington, $100.
478 Randolph, $75.
631 Adams, $75.
143 West Adams, $50.
25 Aberdeen, $30.
752 Madison (six rooms), $25.
283 South Wood, $30.
144 West Adams, $35.
We have a large list of houses for rent. Call and examine. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, A FINE NEW TWO-story brick dwelling on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 966 NORTH Clark-st., $25; also two others in Lake View, at $20. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, 197 North Dearborn-st. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts., or of SCHILLO, COSSMAN & LENN, 29 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—118 AND 122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; both excellent houses, with all the modern improvements, and in good repair. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON SOUTH MORGAN-st., near Harrison. Will be rented very cheap. H. G. YOUNG, 149 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE, FURNISHED, 8 rooms, Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., two blocks west of Cottage Grove horse-cars. Rent low. D. LITTLE, United States Hotel, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, NORTH SIDE, choice location. Rent cheap to May 1, 1874. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—373 WABASH-AV., SUITABLE FOR boarding-house. Apply to HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD HOUSES, IN GOOD LOcations, low to good tenants. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT PANIC PRICES, WELL furnished, and all modern improvements. Apply at 257 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 35 and 37 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 22.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, east of Union Park. Address X 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN TO A responsible party, vault, closets, and every convenience. Also desk room. 153 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST STANDS FOR A butcher-shop in the country, at Union Stock-Yards. None need apply unless they mean business, and have money. Apply to GUSS REBLING, commission butcher, West Jackson-st., near Canal, or P. CALDWELL, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOOR MOLDER. No other need apply. 35 Ohio-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene; costs 10, 15c, and 20c, sells for 25c, 50c, and $1; sells at sight. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN city or country, to engage in selling our articles. Pays every one good salary. Outfit, $3 to $10. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS. APPLY at 159 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS, AND 3 FARM-hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO HOSTLERS, AT NO. 608 BLUE Island-av.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at or address, with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 24.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIence in delivering dressed hogs, none others need apply, at No. 3 Mercantile Building, 114 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER to go to Evanston. Inquire of H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 137 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell rubber goods for ladies and children; something new; sells quick; profits large. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG GENtleman, with 10 years' experience in the dry goods trade, having occupied responsible positions in the largest dry goods houses of Switzerland, Paris, and London, speaking and corresponding thoroughly German, French, and English, wishes to enter a wholesale house where his capabilities can be usefully applied. Address F 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS bronzer in a good shop. Address B B, 131 East Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—First-class cooks, stewards, and waiters can always be found at 131 East Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 73 Hinsdale-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble German girl, for second work and sewing. Please call at 350 South State-st., southwest corner Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at No. 211 Second-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN lady, as child's nurse in a first-class German family. Please call at 533 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WET NURSE. Please call at No. 22 Bremer-st., Monday.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, AMERICAN woman as housekeeper; has had long experience as housekeeper and seamstress; has a first-class sewing machine, and is willing to make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. May be seen at 280 West Washington-st., or address O 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A lady that has had twelve years' experience in hotels and private families; would have no objection to a widower's family; location not limited. Call or address A. LIVINGSTON, 227 West Madison-st., in bookstore.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$300 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HORTON BROS., 78 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-PAYING COFfee-house, in connection with restaurant. For particulars, inquire at Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 IN A CASH business, established three years, paying $400 profit monthly. 137 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN A LIGHT, genteel business; will pay good income; value given for amount required. 113 East Madison-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER AS ACTIVE OR special, with from $20,000 to $30,000, to take interest in an excellent established wholesale business. Object, to increase present business. Address S 82, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price $50 and upward. Manufactory 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR "THE ALliance," the new city religious paper. Call Monday, at office, 128 Clark-st. All applicants must bring a recommend signed by some responsible business man, like the following:
I recommend ——, address ——, to "The Alliance" Publishing Co., for a solicitor for subscriptions to "The Alliance," and will be responsible for all money collected by the above named person. Name, ——. Address, ——.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY FOR THE WINter, in an easy business on very small capital; 200 to 300 per cent profit in city or country; 2 samples free to any one who sends stamp for postage. It will pay to call. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, in good order, for a livery, for cash and unincumbered real estate. Call at 77 West Madison-st. HAMMOND & FUNK.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WISHING to take private lessons in the fashionable waltz of the season, "The Glide," can hear of an accomplished lady teacher recently from the East by addressing MISS F. C., Chicago P. O.

BISHOP CHENEY.

(Continued from the First Page.)

their superiority as belonging to a higher order or rank in the ministry. They were sum presbuteroi over "presbuterous episkopoi over episkopous," primi inter pares, to whom were designated certain powers for the wise government and well-ordering of the Church of Christ.

The Apostolic Church in Jerusalem, the first and oldest of all churches, supplies us with a very marked illustration of the same state of things under the Apostles' immediate care. "James, the Lord's brother," holds a very exalted position among his brethren. St. Paul, in Galatians, 2:9, gives him the precedence of St. Peter and St. John in matters affecting the Jewish Church. In the first Council convened at Jerusalem, and composed of "Apostles, Elders (Presbyters), and brethren," he is the President, and frames the decree adopted. These facts have led some of the Fathers of the fourth century to make most extravagant statements concerning him. Epiphanius, A. D. 370, says that "Christ committed to him His own throne upon earth;" Chrysostom, that he was made Bishop of Jerusalem by Christ Himself. But a careful examination of the case proves most conclusively that James, though prominent, is only a member of the body. Peter desires that his deliverance be reported to "James and the brethren." When St. Paul visits him all the Presbyters are present. Sometimes he is mentioned alone; at other times he is omitted and the body of Presbyters mentioned. From this it may be inferred that he was a member of the Presbytery, yet holding a superior position—the President of the college. Therefore at the close of the New Testament canon, about A. D. 70, there is no trace of any Episcopate in the Church, except the solitary case of James at Jerusalem, where the character of the man and his relation to our Lord would secure that prominence among his presbyterial peers analogous to an episcopal rank which was held by him. (The Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D. D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Cambridge, England.)

What, then, is the true position of the Episcopate as it is retained in the Reformed Episcopal Church?

It is not a continuation of the apostolate. Bishops are not the successors of the Apostles. The Apostles of our Lord could have no successors, as their office was of special appointment by Christ Himself, endowed with miraculous powers by the Holy Ghost, and could be filled only by those who were "eye-witnesses of the majesty" and of "the sufferings of Jesus." Their office ceased with their lives, and Holy Scripture contains not a suggestion indicating that others could ever perpetuate their office in the Church.

The Episcopate is not the depository of the truth, the divinely constituted body to which are committed all gifts of grace, as the sole channel through which they can be dispensed. Holy Scripture warrants us in rejecting such teaching as utterly antagonistic to the very spirit and essence of the Gospel of the Son of God.

The Episcopate is not an ordinance of Apostolic institution; but it was adopted by the Post-Apostolic Church as the development of the practice or custom first suggested by the Apostles in delegating to certain of their fellow-laborers among the Presbyters the oversight or superintendence of the churches in certain districts temporarily. The authority delegated by St. Paul to Timothy and Titus was doubtless the pattern which was so soon and so universally followed by the primitive churches in the adoption of Episcopacy after the decease of the Apostles. "The very name," says Lightfoot, "suggests the origin of the Episcopate. The term Bishop was first applied to all Presbyters but afterwards restricted to a higher grade of ministers. This seems to indicate that the order of Bishops rose upward out of the Presbyterate, and was not developed downward out of the Apostolate; that it came not from localizing apostles with lessened powers, but from devoting Presbyters above others, and giving them par excellence the name of overseers or Bishops. The Episcopal office, in its original institution, was one of simple priority among the other ministers, rather than a superior order in the Church. Every city had its Bishop, with a body of Presbyters and Deacons under him; the Church often consisting of a single congregation, and the Bishop himself performing all the duties of a Presbyter among them, and having a personal acquaintance with every member of his flock. But as the numbers of Christians increased, and were spread abroad more widely, separate congregations were necessarily formed and multiplied, and Bishops appointed to take charge of them; until by degrees the Episcopal offices were fully occupied with the ordination and general superintendence of the clergy, and other special duties."—Jacob's Ecclesiastical Polity.

Episcopacy in this form began to be established shortly after A. D. 100, and was probably received before A. D. 200 by general consent in all the churches of the Roman Empire. It is first found complete in Asia Minor, and Tertullian and Clement, of Alexandria, mention a tradition that St. John, after his return from Patmos, appointed Bishops into different churches about Ephesus. If this be true, it proves that up to that date Bishops were not existing in the churches of Asia Minor. St. John certainly makes no mention of it in his inspired writings, and gives no information to the Church on this subject. "All the historic notices of the episcopate," says Lightfoot, "throw light on the origin of the office. They show, first, that the episcopate rose out of the presbyterate, and was not the apostolate continued; second, that it did not spread at a uniform rate in all parts, but was a progressive development; third, that the fact that it rose and spread soonest in Asia Minor cannot be dissociated from the influence of St. John and of the other apostles, who may have lived nearly to the end of the first century.

6. It is easier to trace the progress by which the simple primitive episcopacy of the second century of the Christian era was transformed into a hierarchy claiming Divine right and the succession to the order and office of the Apostles of our Lord, "lords over God heritage," and not fellow Presbyters with their brethren. Prof. Lightfoot, in his commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians, has performed this task with such admirable clearness and succinctness that I adopt his account as the most satisfactory statement of the matter. In the development of the Episcopal authority there were three distinct stages of progress effected by the middle of the third century, respectively connected with the names of Ignatius, Irenæus, and Cyprian. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, is rightly regarded as the great advocate of episcopacy in the earliest age of the Church. Although the strength of this view is greatly due to forged epistles that bear his name, his genuine writings warrant it. Now to him the value of episcopacy is that it is *a visible centre of unity*. He had in mind the purpose of its origination, which was to avert the danger of disintegration that menaced when Jerusalem had fallen, errors arisen, and Apostles were no more. Out of many quotations, a few can be cited. He writes to the Bishop of Smyrna: "Have a care of unity, than which nothing is better." "Let nothing be done without they consent, and do thou nothing without the consent of God." To the people he writes: "Give heed to your Bishop, that God also may give heed to you." Such passages show no more than that he valued the office as a security for discipline and harmony in the Church, although he may have used language regarding it in which we, in a less ignorant day could not acquiesce. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, wrote his famous work against heretics, about seventy years after Ignatius died. In this he expresses his views of the episcopate, and regards it as a depositary of apostolic tradition,—a security for the faith. For, amidst the many rival teachers of the day, the perplexed would ask, "What is the test as to who is right?" Irenæus replies that in the succession of Bishops, from apostolic days is a means provided for the preservation of the truth, a source of teaching that must be correct. This is a still higher view than that of Ignatius; for the Bishops are not only the rulers, to whom unquestioning obedience is to be rendered, but it is, furthermore, necessary to be in union with them, and to heed them in order to be in union with them, and to heed them in order to be sure of possessing the apostolic doctrine, which it was their place to preserve.

Cyprian was Bishop of Carthage from A. D. 248 to A. D. 258, and had a stormy experience. In his writings we find the full-blown flower of episcopal prerogative. He regards the Bishop as the absolute vicegerent of Christ in things spiritual. He was forced into the episcopate against his will, but he raised it to a position from which it has not yet been deposed. This was due to his great abilities and force of character, as displayed in two contests where he was victor.

As Cyprian was the great man of his day, and as his victories were so signal in regard to the absolute supremacy of each Bishop in his own Church, and the perfect, inspired supremacy of the episcopate in the universal Church, these positions were assumed by the other Bishops and granted by the Church. So was cemented a power that still stands firm, and the structure of episcopal prerogative was complete.

And at this day throughout the Roman, Greek, and Anglican communion it is the Cyprianic theory of the episcopacy that everywhere, and with fear to contest it, holds sway.

Against this episcopacy, the development of a later and a corrupt day, we utter our protest, and return to the true, simple episcopacy of the second century, the period immediately succeeding the decease of the Apostles.

We hold with Jerome, most learned of the ancients, in his commentary on Titus, 1., 5:

"These things we have brought forward to show that, with the ancients, Presbyters were the same as Bishops. But, in order that the roots of dissension might be plucked up, a usage gradually took place that the whole care should devolve upon one.

"As the Presbyters, therefore, know that they are subject, by the custom of the Church, to him who is placed over them, so let Bishops know that they are greater than Presbyters more by custom than by any real appointment of the Lord, and that they ought to govern the Church along with the Presbyters."

Jerome takes the same ground in his letter to Evagrius.

Bishop Burnett, in the appendix to the History of the Reformation, record 21, gives the answers of the leading divines of Henry VIII.'s reign, 1540; to the questions of the King, relating to owners of ecclesiastical property, he put this question, among others, whether, by Scripture, Bishops or priests were distinct rulers, and whether ordination was necessarily confined to Bishops.

Cranmer affirms that the ceremonies and solemnities used in admitting Bishops and priests are "not of necessity, but only for good rules and seeming fashion, and there is no more promise by God that grace is given in committing by the ecclesiastical than by the civil office. He that is appointed to be a Bishop or a priest needs no consecration, by the Scripture, for election or appointing thereto is sufficient."

Cranmer, with Bishop Cox, Drs. Redmayn and Robertson, joint compilers of the Ordinal, assent that, with Jerome, "according to the Scriptures Bishops and priests are all one."

Bishop Jewel, "Defense of Apology," 439, says:

"What meaneth Mr. Harding, then, to come in with the distinction of Bishops and priests? Thinketh he that priests and Bishops hold only by tradition? Or is it so horrible a heresy as he maketh it to say that by the Scriptures of God a Bishop and priest are all one? Or knoweth he how far, and to whom, he reacheth the name of heretic?"

He then gives the language of Jerome, Chrysostom, Augustine, and Ambrose, the four most eminent of the fathers, to show that Bishops and priests were the same in Scripture, and concludes: "All these, and other more holy fathers, together with St. Paul the Apostle, for this saying, by Mr. Harding's advice, must be holden for heretics."

Dr. John Rainolds, Professor of Divinity at Oxford, who refused a Bishopric when offered it by Queen Elizabeth, whom Hallam describes as "nearly if not altogether the most learned man in England," when asked by Sir Francis Knollys, Lord Treasurer of England, whether Dr. Bancroft was right in stating that the office of Bishops was distinct from that of priests, according to Scripture, replied thus: After giving the words of Bishop Jewel, which I have just quoted, as of the very highest authority, he says: "Michael Medina, a man of great authority in the Council of Trent, adds to the forementioned authorities—Theodorus, Romanus, Seducius, Theophylact, with whom agree Accumenius, the Greek scholiast, Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, Gregory, and Gratian; and, after them, how many? it being once enrolled in his canon law for Catholic doctrine, and, therefore, taught by learned men.

"Besides, all that have labored in reforming the Church for 500 years have taught that all pastors, be they Bishops or priests, have equal authority by God's word, as, first, the Waldenses, next, Marsilius Patavius, then Wickliffe and his scholars, afterwards Huss and the Hussites, and, last of all, Luther, Calvin, Brentius, Bullinger, and Musartus.

Among ourselves, we have Bishops, the Queen's Professors of Divinity in our universities, and other learned men consenting therein, as Bradford, Lambert, Jewel, Pilkington, Humphreys, Whittaker, Fox, Falke, etc. But why do I speak of particular persons? It is the common judgment of the Reformed Churches of Helvetia, Savoy, France, Scotland, Germany, Hungary, Poland, the Low Countries, and our own."

As Cranmer, Jewel, and Rainolds had read all the fathers, Latin and Greek, their joint testimony on this point is conclusive. Archbishop Whitgift's "Answer to the Admonition" was revised and approved by Archbishop Parker, Bishops Cox and Cooper, and, according to Strype, may be applied to as one of the public books of the Church of England. He writes: "The same Jerome, in his Epistle to Evagrius, teacheth that the cause why one was chosen among the Bishops to rule over the rest was to meet with schisms, lest every one according to his own fancy should tear in pieces the Church of Christ. It is plain that any one certain form or kind of external government, perpetually to be observed, is nowhere in the Scripture prescribed to the Church. . . . This is the opinion of the best writers: neither do I know any learned man of a contrary judgment." Vol. II., 2:1, 111, 215.

Whitgift, in 1586, ordered each of his clergy to procure the Decades of the learned Bullinger, and once a week to read one of his sermons. Here Bullinger writes: "St. Jerome judgeth rightly, saying that by the custom of man, not by the authority of God, some one of the Elders would be placed over the rest and called a Bishop; whereas of old time an Elder or minister and a Bishop were of equal honor, power, and dignity."

We add one more testimony of great authority, and this list might be greatly extended if time would allow,—Dr. Andrew Willett, Chaplain to Prince Henry, and Prebend of Ely. He was styled "a mervaile of learning." In his "Synopsis Papismi," fifth edition, 1634, issued "by authority of His Majesty's royal letters patent," which declare "that it hath been seen and allowed by the Lords the Reverend Bishops, and hath also, ever since been in great esteem in both Universities; and, also, much desired by all the learned, both of our clergy and laity throughout our dominions."

Dr. Willett, after largely discussing the present subject, proceeds: "I come now to deliver mine own opinion. . . . . The distinction of Bishop and priests, as it is now received, cannot be directly proved out of Scripture; yet it is very necessary for the policy of the Church to avoid schism, and to preserve it in unity. Of this judgment Bishop Jewell, against Harding, showeth both Chrysostom, Ambrose, and Jerome to have been. And among the last Jerome thus writeth: . . . . To this opinion of Jerome subscribeth Bishop Jewell, in the place above quoted, and another most reverend prelate of our Church (Bishop Whitgift) in these words: 'I know the names to be confounded in the Scriptures, but I speak according to the manner and custom of the Church ever since the Apostles' time.'" This language of Whitgift shows how he interpreted (Vol. iii, 47) the expression in the ordinal "from the Apostles' time." Willett elsewhere, commenting on Jerome's language with respect to the Church of Alexandria in the letter to Evagrius, concludes: "So it should seem that the very election of a Bishop in those days, without any other circumstances, was his ordination." And twice, in a work published under the King's seal, Archbishop Usher, another divine, who read all the fathers, and of unsurpassed authority in ecclesiastical history, states this as his opinion: "The intrinsical power of ordaining proceedeth not from jurisdiction, but from order. But a Presbyter hath the same order *in specie* with a Bishop. Ergo, a Presbyter hath equally an intrinsical power to give orders, and is equal to him in the power of order, the Bishop having no higher degree in respect of retention or extension of the character of orders, though he hath a higher degree, i. e., a more eminent place in respect of authority and jurisdiction and spiritual regimen." Appendix to Pam., p. 6, edition, 1686.

In a conversation between Richard Baxter and Usher, the two most learned men of the day, the former says, "I asked him, also, his judgment about the validity of Presbyters' ordination, which he asserted, and told me that the King (Charles I.) asked him in the Isle of Wight where he found in antiquity that Presbyters alone ordained any; and that he answered, 'I can show your Majesty more, even when Presbyters alone successively ordained Bishops, and instances in Hierome's words, epistola ad Evagrium, of the Presbyters of Alexandria, choosing and making their own Bishops, from the days of Mark till Heraclius and Dionysius.'" This statement made by Jerome, that the patriarchal Church of Alexandria was without episcopal consecration for more than a century, is confirmed by other ancient writers, by divines of the Roman Church, and by Church of England writers, from the Reformation down to the present day. While non-Episcopal writers universally describe this custom of the Church of Alexandria, as narrated by Jerome, standard Episcopal divines, like Stanley, Litton, Goode, and Lightfoot, acknowledge the fact that whatever consecrations occurred in Alexandria, for two centuries after St. Mark, were performed by Presbyters alone.

Nor do we regard it as essential to the validity of such an episcopacy, that it should be able to trace its succession by an unbroken chain to the Apostles, or to their immediate followers. All Christians recognize an historic succession of Gospel preachers and teachers; but the doctrine of "Apostolic succession" which professes to transmit the Holy Ghost by the "laying on of hands" of men who, by an unbroken chain reach back to the very hands of the Apostles, and, by virtue of that, transmit supernatural power which secures no soundness in the faith, but lends itself to error as readily as to truth, as seen in a council of 700 Bishops, who, in 1871, invested a mortal with the attribute of God alone,—infallibility; a doctrine which can exclude the best as well as the worst of ministers. Such a doctrine we reject as a "fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded upon no warrant of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the Word of God."

On this memorable occasion, when we meet to consecrate a Bishop in this Reformed Episcopal Church, I deem it a matter of importance that we can bring the testimony of venerable and scholarly men, who have been our teachers and leaders, to prove to you that we bring no new doctrine to your ears. That eminently and saintly man of God, Dr. William Sparrow, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, the institution in which our brother now to be admitted to this office was a student, thus speaks in the Commencement Address on June 24, 1869:

"The notion now so incessantly pressed upon us, of what is called the top-root of sacerdotalism, is the cause which, combining the palpableness of matter with the subtlety of mind, acts as an effectual underpinning to the whole system of anti-Christian doctrine and practice. The theory is this. The Apostles were invested by our Lord with sole and plenary powers, and these powers they have conveyed to their actual successors, constituting them a close corporation to the end of time, for the two-fold purpose of the government of the Church and the conveyance of grace. This Church authority, and these influences of the spirit, are both alike transmitted through a material channel, and by an outward ceremony, in such a way that if the continuity of the channel be broken, the precious contents are lost to the world; and this, though multitudes in this society, thus supposed to be evacuated or emptied of its powers and virtues, still seem to love the Lord Jesus Christ, and to prove their sincerity by holy living, and a scriptural faith. Whilst, on the other hand, when this channel is supposed unbroken, there, though it be in the midst of the dead formalism and superstition of the Greek Church, or the more active and virulent error of the Romish, grace and power, it is said, are possessed and conveyed in all the fullness of exclusive, covenanted mercy!" Such is the theory. I stop not to show how alien it is to the genius of the Gospel; how unspiritual, how mechanical, how enslaving; how antagonistic to that *paerhesia* which belongs to those who are brought nigh to God by a divine, not human, mediation,—to that freedom, that openness, that filial confidence, that humble boldness, that free-spokenness (for by all these words is *paerhesia* rendered) which must needs characterize those who, fearing God as a loving and Holy Spirit with a spiritual fear, can consent to nothing beside. In a Reformed Church that theory is in a most uncongenial soil, and can be kept alive and active there only by means which tend to the subversion of that Church. The incongruity is, such as must, moreover, ever make it a trouble to the Protestant Israel. If they would have peace, true, internal peace, and real stability, they must rid themselves of it as something foreign to that body, like an irritating mote in the eye, or an enfeebling poison in the veins. In Rome, indeed, it is at home; there it is to the manner born. It tallies exactly with—has a chemical affinity for—the doctrines of Infallibility, the *opus operatum* of the sacraments, justification and regeneration by baptism, tradition, as a *principium cognoscendi*, priestly absolution, the scholastic sense of the maxims, *extra ecclesiam nulla salus* and *ecclesia in Episcopo*, together with all those views which tend to externalize religion, and make men believe that the Kingdom of God is mainly and primarily not within us, but without us; and, lastly, it deprives the laity, as we see in the Church of Rome, of all substantive position and authority in the Church, rendering them mere cyphers, which add value, indeed, to the significant figures, but are of no value themselves. And for the very reason that this notion is consonant with the Romish system, it is discordant with the Protestant. It is, in truth, the iron sceptre by which Rome rules so despotically over the minds and bodies of men, and seeks to shiver all Protestant opposition to pieces like a potter's vessel. In the eye and light of this theory, of what account is a three-fold organization of the ministry, both diocesan and missionary; what worship in the use of a matchless liturgy that has received the approving suffrages of all high culture and true seriousness; what an orthodoxy unmistakably ratified by every page of the Bible; what an active and intelligent charity, which extends its beneficent arms to the ends of the earth; what a deep, pure love to Jesus, such as the Apostle Paul delighted to salute and greet wherever found. Alas, these are as nothing without the pedigree? You have the exactest form of government that can be inferred from the Holy Scripture; you may have, to all human appearance, the spirit and power of the highest type of genuine religion; you may have men highly gifted and deeply versed in divine things, preaching the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, with a manifest unction from the Holy One; but, lacking the pedigree, it is nothing; or, if this language be thought too strong, at best it is set down as a thing of suspicious appearance, very much like apples of Sodom as Tacitus describes them—'black and empty.'

"Succession in the ministry, thus maintained and pressed upon us, as it is, as a vital, constituting principle, is Romanish and anti-Protestant, anti-Scriptural, anti-Christian, being the very strength of sacerdotalism, and one element, I doubt not, in that complex mystery of iniquity which the Apostle saw beginning in his own day, and growing, though hindered somewhat, under his own eye. If my language seems strong in opposition to this notion, so is the language of its advocates in its favor; and if they presume to speak thus, discountenanced as they are by the great body of the Reformers, surely I may venture so far, sustained by their sanction.

"Orderly induction into office, according to the established usages of the body, all approve and all practice; and any interruption of the usual course of ecclesiastical life and operation, except in the very extremest cases, in which Christians are compelled to throw away the casket in order to preserve the jewel—every one is ready to deprecate as a great calamity. But while a settled Scriptural system of government, and solemn and regular appointment to all offices in it, and a steady, not fitful maintenance of existing modes of acting in the Church, are one thing—the very thing meant by the Apostle when he demanded that all things should be done, 'decently and in order,'—pedigree, as a peculiar virtue, imparting supernatural qualities to rites, and divine energies to persons, so that they shall convey grace as a conducting medium between Christ and his people—ah! this is another thing, a very different thing. This is it which converts the ministers of Christ into a vicarious, sacrificing body, mediating between men and Christ, very much as Christ mediates between us and God. This it is which furnishes a plausible basis for all such arrogant priestly claims. Sacerdotalism is its only complement. In these two things combined, we see a fitting structure raised on a fitting basis. Without some such structure, it seems to have no adequate final cause, but looks like some huge foundation, laid without ulterior purpose, causing the passer-by to ask, '*Cui bono?*'"

On the 16th day of December, 1849, the beloved Bishop McIlvaine, whose praises in all the churches, and who so lately entered unto his rest in the fullness of years, and in the ripeness of likeness to Jesus, in a sermon preached at the consecration of Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, thus warns the Church of the results to follow the adoption of this doctrine in a Reformed Church:

"Bring the ministry of the Gospel into such resemblance to the priesthood of the law that the performance of sacrificial services, or the ministering of sacramental ordinances, instead of teaching and preaching Jesus Christ, shall be its great incumbent, characteristic work; and then the knowledge of a ritual, joined to the form of ordination, will constitute its only essential qualification. Men will come to it, just because they can get admission into the line of apostolical succession, as Jews came to the priesthood because they had been born in the line of the house of Aaron. To be a converted man, taught of God, enlightened in the knowledge of the Scriptures, experienced in the operations of grace in the heart, a 'workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth,' will not be considered as particularly necessary to the office. Sacramental efficacy depends neither on the personal character nor the spiritual knowledge of the minister. The man that can only keep to the ritual, may perform as valid a priesthood, and may administer as effectually in the sacramental sanctification of the people, as the wisest and best. Thus will men, utterly ignorant in their personal experiences of what it is to be 'new creatures in Christ Jesus,' incapable of guiding an inquiring soul to the Savior, knowing nothing in their hearts of His preciousness to them that believe; thus will mere formalists find an easy berth in the ministry of the Gospel, till the courts of the Lord's house are filled with them; men of solemn pomp, and mystic signs, and portentous ceremonies; grave machines and symbols, to be looked at more than heard, whose holiness will be the observance of holy seasons, the reverence for consecrated places and things, the dramatic forum, the sacerdotal vestment, the self-imposed obedience, the 'voluntary humility,' substitutes for the inward and spiritual grace of a new heart towards God, and a living faith in Christ. All such things, however multiplied, the carnal mind, which is 'enmity against God,' may most easily put on; just as the Scribes and Pharisees those 'whited sepulchres,' as the Savior named them, full of hypocrisy and spiritual death, loved to appear in them.

Thus it will come to pass, as has always been the case in proportion as what is called the ministry of the altar, has put out of regard, or into an inferior place, the ministry of the pulpit, and of which the Church of Rome, especially in the chief seats of her sacrificial and sacramental pomp and privilege, is a most impressive admonition. Sanctification, according to the system we are referring to, being not through the truth but by the receiving of sacraments, the work of the preacher will be contracted into the narrow circle of such topics as centre around the sacraments. The people, supposing they get all they need without the reading of the Scriptures, will neglect them. Thus will the Bible go out of use, and barren formularies will take its place. The golden candle-stick of the sanctuary, deprived of the holy oil of God's inspired word, will lose the sight of God's Holy Spirit. Soon the knowledge of religion will be shriveled up into little less than an acquaintance with Church ceremonials. What ministers are personally, being under this system, so unconnected with the efficacy of what they do officially, their moral character will fast degenerate. As the priest, so the people. The ministry of sacraments being the great work of his office, the receiving of sacraments will be the sum and substance of their piety, until the whole distinction between the unregenerate world and the Church of God's 'peculiar peoples,' will be shrunk into the mere fact, that on one side the sacraments are attended upon, while on the other side they are neglected."

VII. One question arises from the foregoing statements which demands a clear and careful answer. What is the true nature and essence of an "Ordination to the ministry of the Christian Church"? What does ordination, or "the laying on of hands" confer on the recipient? And if a Bishop is not superior in order to a Presbyter, but only in grade a fellow-Presbyter (I. Peter, v. 1.) still, but one chosen by his brethren to preside over them, to have the oversight and "care of all the churches," why ordain or consecrate him to this office by so solemn a service, by the laying on of hands with prayer?

The reply to this can only be given by the declaration of great and fundamental principles, founded

1. Then, no power but that of the Holy Ghost can make an ambassador of Christ.

2. The election by his fellow-Christians of one of their number to be their teacher, ruler, shepherd, and guide in spiritual things, is the conferring upon the chosen one the right to the ministry; is their acknowledgment of his call from God to this great work.

3. Ordination, or the "laying on hands," with prayer upon one chosen by the people to the office and work of the ministry, is the solemn ratification and confirmation by those in authority of the act of the Church in the choice of the minister, an outward sign and seal of his administration into the office. The inauguration of the President of the United States by the formal services of administering the oath of office by the Chief Justice, and by the imposing parade, does not make him President; he is that by the election of the people. Ordination and election are points of one transaction; the one the complement of the other.

4. Ordination does not confer grace, as the Church of Rome teaches, elevating it against the testimony of Holy Scripture into a sacrament. It does not confer spiritual gifts or powers; these come from God alone. When St. Paul says to Timothy, "Wherefore I feel thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God which is in thee by the putting on of my hands," (2 Timothy ii: 6.) This gift was indeed a spiritual power, doubtless the miraculous power which formed part of the "ministry of gifts" in the Apostles' days, and which was imparted by the "imposition" of the Apostles' hands, and by them alone. We know assuredly that the laying on of the Apostles' hands did communicate the Holy Ghost and miracle-working powers, the gift of healing, of speaking with other tongues, and of "prophesying." But that power ceased with the Apostles, and there is not the slightest trace in the New Testament of its continuance or perpetuation in the Church.

5. Ordination, then, confers only authority to execute the offices of the ministry, and this is the solemn ratification and confirmation by visible sign and seal on the part of those already in authority, of the choice and act of the whole body of the Christian community in the election.

6. Therefore, in "Form of Consecrating a Bishop," in the Reformed Episcopal Church, the words "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God" do not appear, but in their stead the words, "Take thou authority to execute the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God." We reject the words "Receive the Holy Ghost," etc., because they are not sustained by the teaching of God's Holy Word. Moreover, Dean Close, of Carlisle Cathedral, in a recent lecture, stated that, down to the twelfth century, that form of word never existed in any ordination service in the world. He defied all the world to find an instance of a Bishop down to that time ordaining any one in those words. Upon this point, the Dean quoted the testimony of Morinus, the learned liturgeologist, that those words had no existence in the ordinals of the Greek, Latin, Coptic, or any other ancient church till the twelfth century; and, strange to say, it had no existence "in the Greek Church to this day."

7. One more statement must be added to this summary: Deposition from the ministry (except on the ground of immorality or the denial of the essentials of the truth) does not destroy or impair the ministerial character; that was received from the Lord Himself; its effect is only to suspend the exercise of the functions of the deposed minister in the organization in which he has heretofore officiated. It only suspends the exercise of the functions (not destroys them), holds them in abeyance; for those churches that depose ministers who leave them for another religious body provide by law for the restoration of the deposed clergyman on certain conditions, but never require a reordination; thus acknowledging that the ministerial character or status remains unimpaired by the act of deposition.

I have felt it necessary, beloved, on this occasion, the first consecration of a Bishop in this Church, to set before you the views which I believe represent the views substantially of all those associated with myself in this work of restoring the old paths; the episcopacy of the second century; the episcopacy of Ignatius, and not of Cyprian.

And now, my beloved brother in the Lord, what words of mine can add to the solemnity of this hour, and of this service in your esteem? In this city, for the past ten years, most momentous years in its history, you have fulfilled a ministry whose record is before the world, and needs no commendation from me. In this congregation you have labored with a fidelity and with a success to which a thousand souls gladly bear witness to-day. Well do I remember the small and unpretending edifice which contained the congregation under your charge at the time of my entrance upon my work as rector of Trinity Church in this city in 1863. To-day this vast congregation, this great company of communicants, these hundreds of Sunday-school children, these flourishing mission chapels, tell how graciously He who called you into His vineyard has blessed your efforts to serve Him. You have had trials such as fall to the lot of but few men; trials that have come upon you from loyalty to Church and fidelity to your conscientious convictions of what is essential to the Gospel, and to the truth that alone can save the soul. I would not dwell upon them; they are past; the dawn of a brighter day falls upon your starting at this hour. You have been chosen by an almost unanimous vote of both the clergy and laity among your brethren to the office of a Bishop in this Church. Your fellow-Presbyters have come from distant places to unite in the solemn act which ratifies your election by the Council. Heavy indeed will be your responsibility in becoming the standard-bearer of the Reformed Episcopal Church in this great metropolis of the great Empire of the West. How many will look to you for counsel, for help in their efforts to extend the same blessed work for Christ and His Truth! If your heart fails, as you approach this burden, look to Him who has never left you, nor forsaken you in the past, and say, "The Lord is my Helper," "My Shepherd, I shall not want;" "My strength and the Rock of my might," "My Sun and my Shield." He who hath stood by you, and strengthened you heretofore, will be with you to the end. "As thy day, so shall thy strength be." "I give thee charge, dear brother, in the sight of God, and before the Lord Jesus Christ, who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession, preach the Word; be constant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine. Feed the flock of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; not as being a lord over God's heritage, but being an ensample of the flock. And, when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, you shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

THE CONSECRATION.

Presbyters Gallagher and Feltwell then conducted Dr. Cheney to Bishop Cummins, who was inside the chancel-rail.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher said: Reverend brother in Christ, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man, to be consecrated to the office and work of a Bishop.

Bishop Cummins—I demand the testimonials to be produced in behalf of the elected Bishop,—the first testimony to be the certificate from the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church certifying the election of our brother.

Mr. Aycrigg, who was the temporary Chairman of the Council, then read the subjoined document:

This is to certify that at the First General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held in the City of New York on Tuesday, Dec. 2, in the year of our Lord 1873, the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Doctor of Divinity, Presbyter, was elected by the unanimous vote of both orders to the office of Bishop in the Church of God.

Witness my hand and seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1873.

HERBERT B. TURNER,
Secretary of the General Council.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher next read the personal testimonial, as follows:

We whose names are undersigned, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that Charles Edward Cheney, Doctor of Divinity, is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness of life, and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment or notable crime for which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally, declare that, having personally known him for three years last past, we do in our consciences believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a Bishop, to the honor of God and the edifying of His Church, and to be an wholesome example of Christ.

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.
MARSHAL B. SMITH, Presbyter.
B. B. LEACOCK, Presbyter.
MASON GALLAGHER, Presbyter.
WILLIAM V. FELTWELL, Presbyter.
CHARLES H. TUCKER, Presbyter.

B. AYCRIGG,	CHARLES D. KELLOGG,
JAMES L. MORGAN,	M. BYRON RICH,
HENRY C. SMITH,	GEORGE H. SACKETT,
NICHOLAS B. RAPPLEYE,	DODGE W. KEITH,
CHARLES FARGO,	WILLIAM B. HOODLESS,
C. FOLLANSBEE,	GEORGE FIELD,
E. B. PHILLIPS,	PETER VAN SCHAACK.

The Bishop followed with the litany, substituting for the words, "That it may please Thee to illuminate all Bishops," &c., the following, Dr. Cheney and the clergy kneeling at the chancel-rail:

That it may please Thee to bless this our brother elected, and to send Thy grace upon him, that he may duly execute the office whereunto he is called, to the edifying of Thy Church, and to the honor, praise, and glory of Thy name.

This was followed by the prayer:

Almighty God, mercifully behold this Thy servant now called to the work and ministry of a Bishop; and so replenish him with the truth of Thy doctrine, and adorn him with innocency of life, that both by word and deed he may faithfully serve Thee in this office, to the glory of Thy name, and the edifying and well-governing of Thy Church; through the merits of our Savior Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen.

Then the Bishop, addressing Dr. Cheney, said:

Brother, forasmuch as it is enjoined in Holy Scripture that we should not be hasty in laying on hands, and admitting any person to office in the Church of Christ, which He hath purchased with no less price than the effusion of His own blood, before we admit you to the office of a Bishop, we will examine you in certain articles, to the end that the congregation present may have a trial and bear witness how you are minded to behave yourself in the Church of God.

Are you persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the order of this Church?

Dr. Cheney—I am so persuaded.

Bishop Cummins—Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain all doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ? And are you determined out of the same Holy Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach or maintain nothing, as necessary to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the same?

Dr. Cheney—I am so persuaded and determined, by God's grace.

Bishop Cummins—Will you then faithfully exercise yourself in the Holy Scriptures, and call upon God by prayer for the true understanding of the same, so that you may be able by them to teach and exhort with wholesome doctrine, and to withstand and convince the gainsayers?

Dr. Cheney—I will so do, by the help of God.

Bishop Cummins—Are you ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word; and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to the same?

Dr. Cheney—I am ready, the Lord being my helper.

Bishop Cummins—Will you deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world; that you may show yourself in all things an example of good works unto others, that the adversary may be ashamed, having nothing to say against you?

Dr. Cheney—I will so do, the Lord being my helper.

Bishop Cummins—Will you maintain and set forward, as much as shall lie in you, quietness, love, and peace among all men; and diligently exercise such discipline as, by the authority of God's Word, and by the order of this Church, is committed to you?

Dr. Cheney—I will so do, by the help of God.

Bishop Cummins—Will you be faithful in ordaining, or laying hands upon others?

Dr. Cheney—I will so be, by the help of God.

Bishop Cummins—Will you show yourself gentle, and be merciful for Christ's sake to poor and needy people, and to all strangers destitute of help?

Dr. Cheney—I will so show myself, by God's help.

Bishop Cummins—Will you faithfully feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly, not for filthy lucre, but of ready mind, neither as being lord over God's heritage, but being an ensample to the flock?

Dr. Cheney—I will do so, the Lord being my helper.

Then the Bishop offered the prayer: Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who hath given you a good will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same; that, He accomplishing in you the good work which He hath begun, you may be found perfect and irreprehensible at the latter day; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then Dr. Cheney knelt down, and the *Veni Creator Spiritus* was said, the Bishop beginning and the others responding.

The Bishop—Lord hear our prayer.

The Presbyters—And let our prayer come unto Thee.

Bishop Cummins—Almighty God, and most merciful Father, who, of Thine infinite goodness, hast given Thine only and dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ, to be our Redeemer, and the Author of everlasting life; who, after that He had made perfect our Redemption by His death, and was ascended into heaven, poured down His gifts abundantly upon men, making some Apostles, some Prophets, some Evangelists, some Pastors and Doctors; to the edifying and making perfect His Church; grant, we beseech Thee, to this Thy servant, such grace, that he may evermore be ready to spread abroad Thy Gospel, the glad tidings of reconciliation with Thee; and use the authority given him, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help; so that, as a wise and faithful servant, giving to Thy family their portion in due season, he may at last be received into everlasting joy; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who with Thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth, one God, world without end. *Amen.*

The Bishop-elect then knelt at the chancel-rail, and the clergy and the Bishop placed their hands on his head, Bishop Cummins saying as they did so:

Take Thou authority to execute the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Bible was then presented to Bishop Cheney by Bishop Cummins, who said, in handing it to him:

Give heed unto reading, exhortation, and doctrine. Think upon the things contained in this Book. Be diligent in them, that the increase coming thereby may be manifest unto all men; for by so doing thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee. Be to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf; feed them, devour them not. Hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcasts, seek the lost. Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so minister discipline, that you forget not mercy; that, when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, you may receive the never-fading crown of glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Bishop Cheney then arose, and the Rev. Mr. Tucker advanced to the chancel steps and said: The collection now to be taken up is for the sustentation fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The sustentation fund is for the support of those ministers who may connect themselves with us, but who are obliged to leave their congregations in doing so.

A very large amount—probably $2,000—was taken up by the vestrymen.

The hymn,

Let thy light so shine, &c.,

was sung, after which Bishop Cummins announced that at the close of the next prayer those persons who did not desire to remain through the administration of the Lord's Supper could retire. A most cordial and affectionate invitation was extended to all Christians of other churches to remain and commune with the congregation at the table of their common Lord. All the communicants of the Church were especially desired to commune on this day for the first time, with the newly-elected and consecrated Bishop. After prayer about 1,000 left the church, something over 2,000 remaining and partaking of the communion, the bread and wine being administered by Bishop Cheney.

When all had partaken of the "body and blood of Christ," the following prayer was offered by Bishop Cummins:

Most Heavenly Father, we beseech Thee to send down upon this Thy servant Thy heavenly blessing; and so endue him with Thy Holy Spirit, that he, preaching Thy Word, may not only be earnest to reprove, beseech, and rebuke, with all patience and doctrine; but also may be to such as believe a wholesome example in word, in conversation, in love, in faith, in chastity, and in purity; that, faithfully fulfilling his course, at the latter day he may receive the crown of righteousness, laid up by the Lord, the righteous Judge, who liveth and reigneth, one God with the Father and the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen.

The benediction was given by Bishop Cheney—The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord: And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen.

This ended the services, and the vast assemblage went to their homes.

EVENING SERVICE.

The church was again filled to its utmost capacity at the commencement of the evening service. Bishop Cummins preached upon the "Unity of the Church," taking for his text verses 21-25 of John xvii. At the conclusion of Bishop Cummins sermon, Bishop Cheney announced that a collection would be taken up for the Sustentation Fund. He spoke of the joyfulness of the day for all who participated in the movement for the purification of the Church, and referred to the significance of this day as marking one of the bright events of Church history. He called upon the congregation to give liberally to the Sustentation Fund, which would be mostly applied to the aid of such clergymen as should lose their pastorates by reason of following the dictates of their consciences. The collection having been taken up, the services concluded with a prayer by Bishop Cummins, who asked the blessing of God upon their efforts and upon the newly-consecrated Bishop.

A RAILROAD IN COURT.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road in Trouble.

Payment of Interest on Township-Aid Bonds Refused.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—The town of Oran in the county of Logan voted $25,000 in bonds to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. Hon. Peter J. Hawes, member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and other large tax-payers in the town have taken the initiatory steps to avoid the payment of the bonds T. T. Beach, Esq., Master in Chancery for Logan County, yesterday, upon a bill filed by the solicitors for complainants, John M. and John Mayo Palmer of this city, ordered a temporary injunction restraining the Collector of the town of Oran from the collection of the tax to pay the interest on the bonds. The interest is $4,100. The bond required of the complainants is $9,000.

Judge Lacey, the day previous, granted a similar injunction upon the application of residents of West Lincoln. The amount of bonds in this case is not known. A number of applications for injunctions, to defeat the payment of bonds issued to other roads, will, it is said, soon be made.

THE FARMERS.

Meeting of the Kendall County Association—Expressive Resolutions Adopted—The Legislature Asked to Change the Time for Collecting Taxes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Kendall County Farmers' Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting here yesterday. The following-named gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: A. B. Smith, Robert Hopkins, E. L. Dibbell, R. O. Hiddleson, W. Matlock. They submitted the following, which were discussed one by one and adopted:

First—This organization is opposed to railroad-steals, tariff-steals, salary-grab steals, bank-steals, and every other form of thieving by which the farming and laboring classes are robbed of the legitimate fruits of their labor; and the principal issue now presented to the American people is between productive industry and monopolies.

Second—We are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of our State.

Third—We submit to taxation and duties to meet the necessities of the Government, but denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

Fourth—We are in favor of the present banking system being so altered that all men, by giving proper security, shall have equal privilege, so that supply and demand shall regulate our money-market.

Fifth—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Sixth—We are in favor of a true system of civil reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claims for public employment, and we believe the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we ask our State Legislature to be convened in January to stay the collection of taxes for this year to the 1st of July, and to make the permanent time to collect our taxes the months of September and October hereafter.

R. M. Springer was appointed delegate to the Decatur Convention.

PITTSBURGH.

A Meeting of Citizens to Consider the Water-Bond Irregularity—Resignation of the Water Commission Demanded—Demand for an Increase in the Bonds of the City Depositories.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 14.—A large meeting of citizens was held at City Hall last evening, to consider the water-bond irregularities. Addresses were delivered by several prominent citizens. A resolution was offered that the entire Board of Water Commissioners and such others as have been, and shall be shown to be, unworthy of confidence from any cause, should forthwith vacate their places; and that a committee of forty be appointed, who shall be charged with the supervision and control of the interests of the people, and be authorized to institute legal proceedings for the protection of our interests, and the punishment of all who may be criminally guilty.

The city moneys in the depositories amount to over $700,000, while the banks holding the deposits, it is said, are under bonds but for $300,000 for its safe keeping. A resolution was adopted that the bonds of the different city depositories shall be increased to $200,000, and that the Finance Committee be requested to have the change made at the earliest possible day.

It is ascertained that R. J. Grier, the missing Cashier of the National Trust Company, is on his way to Europe.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Locomotive-Boiler in Columbus, O.—One Man Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 14.—At 4 o'clock this evening, a locomotive drawing a baggage-car and three coaches filled with passengers pulled out of the depot at this point, in apparently good condition, but when opposite the round-house, about 500 yards from the depot and when between two freight-houses, the locomotive-boiler exploded with terrible force, instantly killing Daniel Cooper, the engineer, and throwing David Loughery, the fireman, several hundred yards into the freight-yard, injuring him but slightly. William Watson, engineer of a yard engine attached to a freight train, and Fletcher Bates, a fireman, were also considerably injured. The engine was blown to atoms, some of the heavy pieces being thrown 500 yards distant. Two freight cars were blown to pieces, but, strange to say, the conductor and baggage-master, seated in the baggage car, were not injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 13.—The Legislative Visiting Committee examined the Blind Institution yesterday, and this morning are looking into the books, accounts, &c. Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars is asked for the ensuing year, part of it for new out-buildings. They went to Delevan on the afternoon train, and will examine the Deaf and Dumb Asylum Monday morning, going to Milwaukee in the afternoon.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lecture by a St. Louis Priest on the American Educational System.

He Believes that It Is Hostile to True Religion.

And That There Is Too Much Teaching in the Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Father Phelan, who won a national reputation a few weeks ago by his speech against the public schools at the meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Association, lectured on the same topic to-night at Mercantile Library Hall. He said that on the school question, 250,000,000 Catholics were placed in antagonism to the entire anti-Catholic world. He stood on the platform as a man, as an American citizen, and as a Catholic to defend against antagonist millions the infallible utterances of the sovereign plaintiff on the subject of education. People talk a great deal about that matter, and know very little. It is often said boastfully that America is the strongest and grandest country in the world, simply because her people are educated. It is asserted that Germany conquered France more by her educated soldiery than by her Krupp guns. All this is

THE SHEEREST NONSENSE.

Education is acquired not in the school, but in the closet. The State has no more right to provide us with doctors and lawyers than with wet nurses. It should only furnish the commonest education, which belongs to all. If we subtract from honor and fame what Providence and chance have done, the residuum is very small—demigods dwindle to diminutive human beings. Even Von Moltke said that the success of Prussia was due to valorous blundering. Railroads have done more to educate the people than all the men whom New England has sent forth—

NARROW-MINDED BIGOTS,

who never went beyond the horizon of their immediate neighborhood. The poor peasantry in France and Spain have no education; but they need none. We call them ignorant, but it is we who are ignorant, for we do not understand their needs. Trade and commerce are the great educators. Paddy, with his hoe, has brought education to every fireside on the land, and he should be placed on the nation's shield, instead of the Greek lamp of knowledge. It is false to say that we owe all our enlightenment to the public schools. We should be a better-educated people to-day if we had never had them. Every man who now pays a dollar on compulsion would pay ten for schools of his own.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION.

The speaker had no objection to being taxed to support schools provided they were all that schools should be. Educated men are already too numerous in America; statesmen and politicians are becoming so plenty that the Government will have to provide new place for them to keep them occupied. Our system of public schools, he went on to say, was a burden; but it is one to which the Catholic would most cheerfully submit were it not besides a corruption, tainting the minds, hearts, and souls of the people.

RELIGION AND THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Religion and the present school system cannot coexist on this continent. A people wholly devoid of religion is only conceivable outside of the realms of hell. Religion must be acquired. It is not developed naturally. Religion must be taught in the schools, for it cannot always be taught at home, because parents are either ignorant or incompetent. Religion might be taught at school as a relaxation from study.

EXISTENCE OF A STATE RELIGION.

George Washington said that there was nothing to prevent Mahometanism in our country. The Secretary of the Interior was asked, not long ago, if the Presbyterian missionaries could not compel the Indians to accept their theory. Gen. Grant has given over the Indians to the Quakers. Why not have Chaplains for children as well as for the army? The Government has a religion, and is most intolerant in forcing conformity to it. The Americans, like the Athenians, worship an unknown God. Our educational system is

CERTAINLY A FRAUD.

"Years for mathematics and not one year for religion" is written above the portals of every school-house in the land. The exclusion of religion from schools is a fine specimen of stupid statesmanship. The Government goes to the very verge of persecution in its efforts to destroy the Church. The State tears from the bosom of the Church its offspring by brutal force.

CATHOLIC INFLUENCE FOR LIBERTY.

The speaker rehearsed at great length what the Catholics had done for liberty in England, France, and elsewhere.

OUR GOVERNMENT ANTI-CATHOLIC.

The Government respects the demands of the Quakers, but not those of the Catholics. Timid Catholics advise that we speak low on these points, but the Church will continue to curse secularized education long after Americans have departed for the happy hunting-grounds. The Catholic Church never was a coward.

ILL-EFFECTS OF EDUCATION.

Our public schools have robbed the workshops and sapped the industry of the land. Education unfits for manual labor and leads to crime. Our criminal record is more flagitious than that of any nation on the face of the globe. There are more murders, rapes, arsons, robberies, embezzlements, defalcations,—more cursing, false-swearing, and vulgarity to be heard, seen, and met with in America than in the oldest nation in Christendom.

THE SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY ROBBERY.

Catholics don't want to feed the public school elephant any longer. They are maintained by systematic robbery. If the Catholics in St. Louis were to close their schools and send their children to the public schools, it would require twenty new buildings, which would cost $700,000, and an immense outlay for teachers. Then the Catholics would be cursed by the tax-payer.

THE AUDIENCE AND THE LECTURER.

The lecture occupied about an hour in delivery. A large audience was in attendance, and the applause was frequent. Father Phelan is the brother of the proprietor of the *Western Watchman*, the Catholic organ of this city, and has himself been its editor. His pastoral charge is at Baden, just in the suburbs. He is a man of some natural force and eloquence.

SAGINAW LUMBER.

A Comparative Summary of the Season's Work in the Saginaw District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 14.—A report from all the booms in the Saginaw district shows that the following quantities of logs were rafted out during the season of 1873: Tittawabassee, 275,000,000 feet; Cass, 100,458,140 feet; Rifle, 80,872,607 feet; Augres, 63,281,236 feet; Kawkawlen, 33,573,354 feet; Bad, 50,000,000 feet; Ausable, 96,148,000 feet. Total, 699,333,337 feet. Last year 645,569,171 feet were run out of the same streams. There was left over on these streams at the close of the season 437,250,000 feet of logs, half of which are inside of boom limits, and the balance hung up. The estimated cut of mills on the Saginaw River, the past season, is 600,000,000 feet, the balance of the logs enumerated above having been sawed at Tawas and Au Sable. The stock of lumber on hand on the river is estimated at 175,000,000 feet, but a small percentage of which is of the upper grade. The estimated amount of logs that will be wintered on the above streams is 360,000,000 feet, against 1,000,000,000 feet during the previous winter.

THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—The Buffalo Historical Club is making preparations for a fitting celebration of the Boston Tea-Party Centennial. Ex-President Fillmore, Judge N. K. Hall, and many other prominent citizens, will participate in the exercises. T. Chester will read an address.

DEATHS.

KINZIE—On Saturday, 13th inst., Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Robert A. Kinzie, Paymaster U. S. A., in his 64th year.

Funeral services at St. James Church, Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., Tuesday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Burial at Graceland Cemetery.

☞ St. Louis and Detroit papers please copy.

HADDIGAN—At 7 o'clock last evening, Jane Haddigan, wife of Jerry Haddigan.

Funeral at 10 a. m., Tuesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

IMMENSE SALE OF FURS AT AUCTION,

Monday Morning, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, At Store, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Elegant Seal Sacques, Muffs, and Boas; Astrachan Sacques; Ladies' Real and Imitation Ermine; Fine Mink Sets, Alaska Mink Sets, Real and Imitation Lynx Sets. A large variety of Children's Furs, Misses' Sacques and Cloaks; Gents' Fine Seal Caps; Beaver Gloves; Wolf and Buffalo Robes; Fine Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, &c. The stock is very large, and of the latest and most fashionable styles, and of the best quality. Sale peremptory. Commencing on Monday morning, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ladies are invited.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Bankrupt Sale, AT STORE, 72 RANDOLPH-ST.

Commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, and continuing until the whole stock is sold.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY GOODS,

Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Stationery, Elegant Photograph Albums, Anthony's Stereoscopic Views. A large stock of Prang's Chromos; Walnut, Gilt, and Enameled Picture Frames; Blank Books, Envelopes, Letter Paper, Ink, and a full assortment of Stationers' Goods, etc., etc., being the entire stock of J. R. BUTLER, sold by order of R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT FRIDAY'S SALE, At our Store, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at 9½ o'clock, an immense stock of

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Parlor and Bed-room Sets, Dining-room Tables and Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a large assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves; Crockery and Glassware; Silver-plated Ware, &c.; Carpets, Bedding, Blankets, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Monday, Dec. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock, CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, &c.

To the Trade. A large assortment of China Goods, Fancy Toys, Vases, Dolls, Assorted Toys, all suitable for the Holiday Trade, and first-class, clean Stock. The goods will positively be closed this sale.

Also, to close consignment, lot of Fancy Collars, Lace Rufflings, Emb. Handk'fs, Emb. Sets Collars and Cuffs, and an assortment Fancy Dry Goods, all suited to the Holiday Trade.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, A SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF

FINE FURS! TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.

Fine Mink Sets, Mink Capes, Squirrel, Ermine, Astrachan, Seal Skin, and other Sets. Gents' Beaver Collars and Gloves, Seal Skin Gloves, and Children's Sets. The sale is specially made for the accommodation of Ladies and others wishing to purchase single sets. The goods are very fine being the stock of a RETAIL FURRIER.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Original Oil Paintings AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 2 1-2 o'clock and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m., at our Salesroom, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

CATALOGUE SALE.

We shall offer a magnificent collection of Pictures, embracing works by the following well-known Artists: H. A. Elkins, Paul Brown, Roorbach, Enoch Root, Laurits Holst, Kaufman, Leeland, and other artists. This collection contains many celebrated Landscapes and Marines that would grace any Gallery, and the public are invited to call and inspect them. The sale is without Reserve.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE,

Consisting of Large Line of Black and Col'd Velveteens, Wool Blankets, All Wool Cassimeres and Diagonals, Fleece-Lined Hose, Merino Hosiery for Gents and Ladies, Fancy Merino ½ Hose, Nubias, Ladies' Kid Mitts, Damask Towels and Linens, Lot Blue Flannels by the Piece, Ladies' Felt Skirts, Large Lot Wax Dolls and Toys, Sundry Notions, and balance of Bankrupt Stock of Furs, which must be sold.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys, in Suits, Dress Coats, Overcoats, Pants, and Vests; Fur Goods, Muffs, Boas, Caps, Collars, and Sets, in Mink, Beaver, Seal, Ermine, Squirrel, &c.; full line Men's Underwear and Furnishing Goods; Hats, Caps, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c.; Feathers, Flowers, Trimmed Hats, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Collars, Ladies' Skirts; full line Misses' and Children's Fancy Balmoral Hosiery; fine invoice Ladies' Initial Cambric H. S. Hdkfs.; also, Toys, Fancy Goods, Games, &c.; Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Government Clothing, Bed Comforters, &c. at 11 o'clock. Carpets, Cocoa Mattings, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 9½ a. m.

We shall offer at Auction our usual LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

As we don't intend to have a case left Jan. 1, 'tis the buyers' opportunity.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED 1856.) Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,

Sales rendered and paid 4 days after sale. Consignments solicited.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

On MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at our Sale-rooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., we shall close the balance of the

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES IN THE NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE,

Consisting of all kinds of desirable goods for the Holidays. The sale will continue until all is sold.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, RUBBERS, GLOVE GAUNTLETS, &c., On TUESDAY, Dec., 16, at 10 o'clock.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., On THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 9½ o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE And General Merchandise, On SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 9½ a. m.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS At 78 East Randolph-st.,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10, 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock. We have orders to close all that remain, being over 60 in number. Some fine works to be sold—POSITIVELY.

By HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

At the private residence 557 Fulton-st., on Monday, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m., consisting of Parlor Set, Marble-top Table, Chromos, Carpets, etc., etc.; also, a No. 1 Morning-Glory Parlor Stove. Sale positive and without reserve.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 630 West Lake-st.

N. B. Don't forget the regular morning and evening sale on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at our wareroom, 630 West Lake-st., Weber Block. Look out for bargains.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.